ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XXI. } REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1850.

TERMS, $1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL, BOSTON. } No. 15.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE LAST VICTIM OF THE DELUGE.

BY MRS. P. P. S.

Suggested by a Picture.

"And all flesh died that moved upon the earth, all in whose nostrils was the breath of life—all that was in the dry land died." Gen. 7: 21-23.

"The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose." Gen. 6: 2.

He stood alone, upon the loftiest mount
Which human strength could reach—a mighty man
Earth-born, yet drawing from his heavenly sires,
Those sons of God who stooped to mortal love,
A giant's potent arm.

Swiftly the rushing flood foretold, had come,
And from the valleys green, and from the plains,
And from the marble palaces, where even then
The wicked throned themselves in power, had fled
The terror-stricken crowd—the mountains teemed
With life, for man, and beast, a shelter sought
From the avenging element.
Calmly the lion laid him down among
Mankind, his enemies,—the tiger stood
With glittering eyes, and looked below, unheeded,
And poisonous reptiles drew their monstrous length
Along, amid the multitude unseen—
Terror had made them one vast brotherhood—
There, perched on some high precipice, was one
Whose sinews strong, an added hour of life
Had gained; below, his friends, kinsmen,
Stretched their feeble arms for aid, or striving
With their destiny, in madness clung
To some frail hold, then sank forever
'Neath the boiling flood—and so departed
All, till only one, of those that peopled
Earth remained.

Feebly, as all o'erworn with fiercest strife
Of warring element, the giant spear
With which he gained his airy hold, was held,
And standing by a pinnacle of rock
Which all alone, above the waste was reared,
In his majestic solitude, he watched
The far receding bark, which safely bore
The God-protected on. The sullen clouds
As black as night, swept o'er the laden sky—
And the dull waters crept, insidious
And slow, yet ever, ever curling,
And eddying, round the lone rock's base.
The thunders roared, and crashed, and lightnings fierce
Like weapons from the armory of God,
Quivered, and gleamed, and in their lurid light,
The lonely dweller on the rock, paler
And paler grew, and clung with closer grasp
Unto his adamantine hold.

He was alone, all, all alone, the last
On earth of all that breathed, and lived—
The eagle, with his wing that reached to Heaven,
Tired with his lonely flight, had vainly
Battled for companionship with him, and sank
Into the yawning deep. There was no voice,
No sound of living thing but him, and he
Was like the soul of dead humanity,
That brooded still above the mighty grave
Of all that death could touch—or like some dread
And lofty spirit, which had paused
Amid his soaring flight, upon the wreck
Of worlds to gaze.

"Alone, all, all alone, and upward still
Gradually but sure—silent as death,
The invading waters come. All, all engulphed—
My brain grows dizzy, and the cold rock
I grasp is like a mountain on my heart,
And here, in this thin air, my breath comes
Shudderingly, and faint. Adah, Zillah,
Ye whose wild eyes looked pityingly on me
When I defied Omnipotence, return—
Azael, my father, thou, bright-winged
And proud, and beautiful, of what avail
Thy dower of strength, and lofty stature
O'er the sons of men, if o'er that godlike
Gift the very elements prevail?
Thy dower was strength, and it hath been my curse—
And the great Ruler who enthroned above
The windows of high heaven to his wrath
To pour on man,—hath willed thy disobedience
Should its sequence bear. Better in mortal
Weakness to have died, and been at rest,
If that the dead may rest.
Where art thou now, my seraph-sire? O bear
Me on thy wings, to shores of light, afar,
Across the deep abyss which round me yawns.
Beside me sits a phantom, grim and dark,
And in his hands a solitary dart,
For he who o'er the mighty sepulchre
On which I gaze, so long a monarch reigned
Hath now one only victim left; strike soon,
Insatiate one, ere memory can give birth
To agony which forestalls thy task.
O God, if God there be, vainly I called
On thee ere hope had fled; inflexible
And stern wert thou, and but a deeper curse
My supplication drew. Kindred, and friends,
Zillah, Adah, why share I not your doom?
I see ye yet as one by one, the deep
Resistless waters, serpent-like crept up,
Nearer, and nearer yet, till hope was gone,
And bore ye from mine eyes. Thee too, Zilpah,
My own, as fair as she, whose beauty won
An angel from the skies, vainly thy hands
Were stretched for aid, thine eyes in anguish raised,
Thy voice, its tone prevails amid the thunders
Of Omnipotence, and finds its echo in my heart.

'Tis night. Darkness like that where chaos reigned
Ere earth was born, hath shrouded me again—
O world entombed, thou where so lately smiled
The revel, and the feast, hath light departed
To return no more? Will the fair sun,
Never again revisit thee in joy?—
The stars upon thy loveliness, no more
In gladness shine? or back again resolved
Into thine elements, among the things
Which have been, wilt thou be?
Dark, dark! and the broad sheets of heaven's fire
Which glare around me now, reveal
The crowding horrors. O God, for I *must* own,
In this last hour, thy being and thy power,
How the dread waters near! I feel their touch
Upon my feet, their coldness on my heart."

'Twas morn. The lonely rock had disappeared,
And save the guarded ark, where Noah
Rested with his flock, under the heaven
But one vast waste of waters was spread out—
A mighty shroud compassed the earth about,
And 'neath its fold, beauty and strength, genius
And love, all, all but innocence, had found
A sudden grave.

Natchitoches, La., March, 1850.

A BEAUTIFUL CHARACTER.

BY JUDGE M'LEAN.

In conversation, and in his general intercourse, there was a gentleness, a bearing so unassuming, so kind and meek, in Rev. Mr. Collins, and all he said was so interwoven with religion, that he preached more out of the pulpit than in it. There was a religious charm in his society that delighted the most inconsiderate, and caused them to love him. His friends lingered around him with an affection surpassing the love of man; and they who still live, can call up in their memories those delightful scenes as the happiest hours in their history. They are, indeed; "as the memory of past joys," "sorrowful to the soul;" but they are cherished as a priceless inheritance. What part of human life is so bright, so full of hope and of real happiness, as an assemblage of persons, united by the strongest religious sympathies, watching over each other for good, and seeking an inheritance that is incorruptible! Such an association is without alloy. It is the summit of earthly enjoyment.

For the Herald and Journal.

BENEVOLENCE.

"He that watereth, shall be watered also himself."

I have never seen anything so figurative of the above passage of Scripture, as the "fire engine" with a suction hoes. Here every exertion to do good by throwing water on the burning buildings, brings through the suction hoes a fresh supply to the engine.

So all we expend in truly benevolent objects, we not only lay up for ourselves in time to come, but have a present supply of all our exhausted stock as we work out. "God works in us both to will and to do." Liberality sows seed and God gives the increase; he pays men in their own measure with extra interest, "pressed down, shaken together and running over."

The motive, however, regulates the value; if the recording angel can stamp on it pure benevolence, it will pass without discount and be placed in a bank that divides one hundred fold. In view of all these, who would not wish to be a proprietor in such an institution? To all who would wish to be "stockholders," there are various ways by which to obtain it.

When a minister is to be supported, by giving him a liberal subscription and paying it quarterly, in advance, will do it; also, in all the benevolent in this day of improvement, such as the Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sunday School, and Temperance Societies, where there is a free will offering to assist, the good Lord will cause the waters of life to flow into the soul, and it will be a "well of water springing up into everlasting life."

The sincere performance of every Christian duty brings its reward with it. "In keeping the command there is great reward."

When you find any one in distressing circumstances, or destitute of the necessaries of life and without any means of supplying themselves, if you give the supply needed, you have a double promise for this service. Hear the record: "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord;"—"distribute unto the poor, and thou shall have treasure in heaven." What more does any one want, than such promises from one who is abundantly able to pay, to encourage us to do all the good we can, so as to get comfort and consolation here, and lay up for ourselves a good foundation for time to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

"UNION."

Skowhegan, March 25.

For the Herald and Journal.

A DREAM.

MR. EDITOR:—I am no great believer in dreams, but sometimes it seems that they are really intended for some wise purpose. The following one appears to me to be full of warning and admonition, faintly shadowing forth the "broad and easy way" to eternal death, and the "straight and narrow path" to eternal life. If you deem it worthy a place in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to insert it.

I dreamed that I was running with almost inconceivable rapidity in a path, which, though it was in a large wilderness, was somewhat pleasant, and for the most part very smooth. I thought somebody was behind me, and running as if to catch me, that he might take me back with him. I endeavored to elude his grasp, but often would he lay his hand upon me, and as often would I struggle and free myself, and with increased activity pursue my course. Often would something for a moment seemingly obstruct my flight, but with comparative ease I overcame and continued my course. Soon I came to a mighty castle, and I thought I would here hide myself from him that pursued me. I passed along through many intricate walks and down an old dilapidated pair of stairs, when an awful chasm yawned before me; I paused a moment and thought I would throw myself in, regardless of the consequences, but this I feared to do. Then I passed into another room dark and lonesome, where I thought my pursuer could not possibly find me. But soon I heard his step, when everything with which I had endeavored to screen myself was instantly removed, and there I sat without the possibility of escape. He approached me, threw something in the form of a mantle over me, clasped me in his arms and carried me to the opposite side of the room, and bid me look through a hole in the floor; I looked, but all was dark and dreary, and I thought that it was to be my abode. Tremblingly I asked him wherefore. Because, said he, of your sinfulness and obstinacy. I asked him if there was no possibility of escape. Said he, none but through Jesus. I was overwhelmed with joy at the thought that there was any way by which I might avoid being thrown into this awful place. I asked him if he would show me the way to heaven. He said, if I would follow him he would, though I was a "great way off."

We were about starting, when the most horrible forms that can be imagined, and one more terrible than the rest, rose up before us out of that dark abyss, and uttered the most hideous cries and piercing shrieks of agony and misery that can possibly be conceived. Then I knew that that was hell, and O I longed to escape it. We started, but the cry of *help* sounded long upon my ears from those behind. He led me up a very beautiful pair of stairs, though somewhat difficult to ascend. He tried to persuade others that were near the stairs to follow him; but no, they were contented where they were. So he left them, and we continued our ascent. Sometimes I was so attracted with the surrounding objects that I lost sight of my obliging guide, and then I made but little progress. But when my eyes were fixed on him, I moved onward rapidly. Soon we reached a blissful place, when I heard music and the voice of praise. But it was far above, and I turned my eyes upward and endeavored to catch a glimpse of those who sang; but there was something that hid them from my view. I saw a flood of light streaming through an opening directly over my head, and I thought it proceeded from the throne of God. Then I knew that this was the "gate of heaven," and I exclaimed, "Glory, and honor and power be unto our God forever." In the ecstacy of the moment I awoke, and lo, 'twas all a dream. But is it not *reality*?

The sinner is passing down the broad road to ruin with the swiftness of time; the spirit of God follows him whithersoever he goes, and tries to persuade him to return to his "Father's house." The strong arm of conviction often seizes him, but he often throws it off, and continues his course. But shortly he nears the threshhold of destruction. His sinful race is nearly run, and he begins to be alarmed. Sometimes he is tempted to throw himself into the "yawning chasm" of annihilation, but this he cannot do even if he would. Then he tries to cover himself with his self-righteous deeds, but of these he is soon stripped, and he sees that he must perish in his wickedness, unless he finds help in one "mighty to save."

And happy is the man who even at this "eleventh hour" sues for mercy, and turns his feet into the glorious path which Christ has marked out for him; but thrice happy is he who turns at the first calling of the Holy Spirit, and endeavors so to live that his ways may please God. His eye upon Christ, he runs the the Christian race with alacrity and delight. He knows that though in this world he shall have "tribulation," Christ hath told him to be of "good cheer," for *he has overcome the world* and prepared a way for his admission into the heavenly Jerusalem.

January, 1850. *———*

For the Herald and Journal.

AN ESSAY

ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND CURE OF THE SIN OF SLANDER.

I was requested by a vote of our late Preachers' Meeting at North Haverhill, to forward the following Essay to the Herald for publication.

Yours respectfully,
G. S. DEARBORN.

Lisbon, N. H., March 25.

In Webster's Dictionary the definition of Slander is this, viz.: "To injure by false reports. Used as a noun, "False reports maliciously uttered." Perhaps the following definition may not be too extensive—slander may consist in wrong statements, or wrong applications of a statement, either maliciously or carelessly made, concerning some person or persons.

Any attempt to mislead another in relation to the character, opinions or motives of a third person is slander. And it is not necessary that this should be the result of outright malice. The injury inflicted must have some relation to the sufferer, and cannot be measured in its influence by the *motives* from which it may have proceeded. If we traduce another *carelessly*, it proves the absence of that "good will to man," which is compatible with Christian character, and without which Christianity cannot consist. The rule which God has adopted to regulate man is, that he "love his neighbor as himself:" and whoever acts *carelessly* in such a way as to depreciate the happiness or usefulness of another, violates it; for he is not allowed to act without due consideration. Having perhaps spent sufficient time in discussing the *nature* of this sin, we shall now inquire after some of its *causes*.

One very prominent cause of slander originates in an undue desire to gratify the *marvellous*. This is especially true of the "yankee nation," in which the curious and marvellous predominate. Several persons are brought together into one circle and engage in social conversation.

The object of the meeting may perhaps be no higher than to "*tell or hear some new thing*." Not being sufficiently educated and refined to have a taste for the arts and sciences, the various phenomena of nature around them of course present but few attractions, and will not be taken up as subjects of remark. Neither will philanthropy and benevolence be likely to occupy the attention of such a circle to any great extent. After words enough have been spent on the weather, the season, health, fashions, &c., some absent person becomes the topic of conversation; and the transition from *things* to *men* is very natural. Some person is introduced who has taken an erratic course in the community; or perchance some stranger who has lately arrived, may be referred to incidentally or designedly; then the work of speculating and philosophizing has commenced, and it will end in slander.

A starts an inquiry; B makes a statement; C reconciles the two, and utters a surmise, while D clothes the whole with the garb of fact; and thus the work goes on—the man is in the hopper, and will never come out till thoroughly ground.

A statement is often made partially true, and partially false, for the purpose of eliciting something farther concerning an individual; to this statement something is intentionally or unintentionally added; and the story as completed, is a slander of the darkest dye. Another cause of this evil originates in an undue desire for the prosperity and triumph of *our church* or *our party*.

As great and as holy as is the cause of the Christian religion, too often has it suffered in the hands of its professed devotees. Men who have identified themselves with any particular branch of the church of Christ from unworthy motives, will be quite likely to resort to unworthy means for its advancement.

We might even go so far as to say that the *zeal* of some whose motives are not to be questioned, has led them to use unjustifiable means. That part of the history of Peter which relates to the cutting off the ear of the servant of the High Priest in defence of his Lord, is a fair illustration of this truth. And it is to be feared that there are men to be found within the pale of the Christian church, who, having more attachment to name and party than they have to Christ, would not hesitate to traduce one branch of Zion for the purpose of shedding lustre on their own communion, thinking to enshroud themselves in the glory they have stolen from another. Thrusts are first and oftenest made at the *leaders*, or *standard bearers*; for when they fall the breastwork is removed, and the work of destruction is easy.

This explains the reason why ministers and official members are more subject to the poisonous darts of the devil, and of those in his employ, than other members. For the same reason that an enemy would seek first for the head of the General, would Satan and wicked partizans seek for the disgrace and ruin of a minister.

But that professed Christian party having no better means than these to employ, ought to be annihilated; and those who have should learn to use them. But to leave religion, and enter the political arena, we need but the slightest glance to behold illustrations of this proposition almost infinite. Slander is the essential element of the threshhold and walls; it is the incense ever burning on the altar within, and could it be as legibly traced as the "Mene Tekel" of the armless hand, in Belshazzar's palace, would be seen written on every fixture and every object. It is not deemed sufficient by the politician to comment on principles and public acts, he must impugn the motives, and assail the character.

Should *Gabriel* descend from heaven, and aspire to any important office, he could not live in the political world for a month without being completely besmeared with filth and mud, as black as hell.

Prominent among the causes of slander is *envy*. Envy and jealousy combined, are undoubtedly the chief cause. Many are led to suppose that the prosperity of others, especially those of the same trade or profession, is not compatible with their own. They look with the greatest jealousy upon anything that may be supposed to encroach upon any of their privileges; and the depraved selfishness of their hearts prompts them to seek for the annihilation of all those who in any way may appear as competitors. To effect such annihilation, false accusation or slander are often resorted to; and when once the tongue has been oiled up for this satanic work, there are no bounds over which it may not pass.

Unsuccessful in the first onset, its defeat prepares it for another thrust more severe. At first perhaps the *character* of the rival was shielded by a sacred enclosure which conscience provided, and his ignorance or want of skill in his trade or profession were only assailed. Success not being complete while the machine is operated in this direction, and conscience becoming at length so deadened by hard usage as to lose its power, the very wall which it was careful to rear around the character, is now demolished at a stroke without any compunctions. The dart is hurled—the innocent victim falls in his blood, and a hellish smile plays freely in the countenance of the depraved victor.

AN ANECDOTE.

The following, from Noah's Weekly Messenger, shows that aside from the promptings of duty, it may be for a man's interest to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked:"—

"Sir, bring me a good plain dinner," said a melancholy individual to the waiter at one of our principal hotels.

"Yes, sir."

The dinner was brought and devoured, and the eater called the landlord aside, and thus addressed him:—

"You are the landlord?"

"Yes."

"You do a good business here?"

"Yes," (in astonishment.)

"You make probably ten dollars a day clear?"

"Yes."

"Then I am safe. I cannot pay for what I have consumed, I have been out of employment seven months, but have engaged to go to work to-morrow; I had been out of food four and twenty hours when I entered your place. I will pay you in a week."

"I cannot pay bills with such promises," blustered the landlord; "and I do not keep a poor-house. You should address the poor authorities. Leave me something for security."

"I have nothing."

"I will take your coat."

"If I go into the streets without that I will get my death such weather as it is."

"You should have thought of that before you came here."

"You are serious, well, I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you."

"I will take your coat."

The coat was left, and a week afterward redeemed.

Seven years after a wealthy man entered the political arena, and was presented at caucus as applicant for a Congressional nomination. The principal of the caucus held his place—he heard the name and history of the applicant, who was a member of a church, and one of the most respectable citizens. He was chairman. The vote a tie, and he cast a negative—thereby defeating the wealthy applicant, whom he met an hour afterwards, and to whom he said:—

"You don't remember me?"

"No."

"I once ate dinner at your hotel, and although I told you I was famishing, and pledged my word and honor to pay you in a week, you took my coat, and saw me go out in the inclement air at the risk of my life, without it."

"Well, sir, what then?"

"Not much. You call yourself a Christian. To-night you were a candidate for nomination, and but for me you would have been elected to Congress."

Three years after the Christian hotel keeper became a bankrupt, and sought a home at Bellevue.

The poor dinnerless wretch that was, is now a high functionary in Albany; we know him well. The ways of Providence indeed are wonderful, and the world's mutations almost beyond conception or belief.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE KNOUT.

Mr. Dixon, in his "Prison World of Europe," says that one of the great boasts of the Russian criminal system at the time Howard visited the prisons of that country, was, that capital punishments for civil crimes were abolished, and no one was liable to suffer death for acts of high treason. Howard doubted this. Being aware that the knout could be made a substitute for the gallows if the death of the criminal was desired, he availed himself of the first opportunity presented to witness the infliction of that instrument of torture. The scene is thus described:—

"August 10th, 1781, I saw two criminals, a man and a woman, suffer the punishment of the knout. They were conducted from the prison by about fifteen hussars and ten soldiers. When they arrived at the place of punishment, the hussars formed themselves into a ring round the whipping-post, the drum beat a minute or two, and then some prayers were repeated—the populace taking off their hats. The woman was taken first, and after being roughly stripped to the waist, her hands and feet were bound with cords to a post made for the purpose, a man standing before the post to keep the cords tight. A servant attended the executioner, and both were stout men. The servant first marked his ground, and struck the woman five times on the back. Every stroke seemed to penetrate deep into the flesh. But his master thinking him too gentle, pushed him aside, took his place, and gave all the remaining strokes himself, which were evidently more severe. The woman received twenty-five, and the man sixty. I pressed through the hussars, and counted the number as they were chalked on a board. Both seemed but just alive, especially the man, who had yet strength enough to receive a small donation with some signs of gratitude. They were conducted back to prison in a little wagon. I saw the *woman* in a very weak condition some days after, *but could not find the man any more!*—Howard's Journal.

The latter circumstance confirmed Howard's previous suspicion that the knout was in reality the Russian gallows, and that under cover of a mere whipping, death was sometimes, if not frequently inflicted; while Western Europe was abused with idle boasts of the superior clemency of Russian laws. It was, however, useless to think of making any inquiries on the subject amongst the courtiers of Catherine, or even amongst the ministers of justice; so in order to get further information he took his own characteristic course. Having ascertained the address of the executioner, he got into a coach and drove off to his house. The poor fellow was alarmed at seeing a person having the appearance of a noble and an official enter his humble dwelling; domiciliary visits from the authorities of St. Petersburg rarely boding good to the hosts. Howard had calculated upon the man being surprised and thrown off his guard, and now endeavored to increase his confusion by air, tone and bearing. The fellow probably remembered seeing him within the lines on the occasion just described, and of course supposed him to be a person in authority. Howard expected this. Assuming therefore an official tone, he desired the man to answer the questions put to him simply, and without equivocation; adding, that if his replies were found conformable to truth he had nothing to fear. The executioner meekly declared his readiness to answer any questions that should be put to him.

"Can you inflict the knout in such a manner as to occasion death in a very short time?"

"Yes, I can," was the prompt reply.

"In how short a time?" continued Howard.

"In a day or two."

"Have you ever so inflicted it?"

"I have."

"Have you lately?" added our countryman, going to the point he was very anxious to be satisfied of.

"Yes, the last man who was punished by my hands with the knout died of the punishment."

Even so! no wonder that the Philanthropist had not been able to find him.

"In what manner do you thus render it mortal?"

"By one or two strokes on the sides, which carry off large pieces of the flesh."

"Do you receive orders thus to inflict the punishment?"

"I do."

This was the substance of the extraordinary catechism;—and thus were Howard's doubts resolved.

For the Herald and Journal.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

DEAR BROTHER:—At our last Quarterly Meeting, it was suggested by the Presiding Elder to have a Sabbath School Convention. It was appointed at Harrison, March 12. Bros. Libby, of the Freewill, and Jewell, of the Calvinist Baptist churches in town, with some of their flocks, met with us. The following resolutions were presented and accepted for discussion, and we enjoyed a very interesting season. It appeared to awaken a deer interest in behalf of Sabbath Schools:—

Resolved, That we regard it as of the utmost importance that all our children and youth should be brought at once under the influence of Sunday School instruction.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of every minister occasionally to preach expressly to the children connected with the Sunday School.

Resolved, That it is not proper for an irreligious person to be a teacher in a Sabbath School. Not adopted.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Christians to pray and use their influence in favor of Sabbath Schools.

Resolved, That the immediate conversion of souls should be the primary object of every Sunday School teacher, superintendent and minister.

For one, I think it would be well for every circuit to have one Convention at least a year to promote the Sabbath School cause.

S. W. PEARCE, Secretary.

Harrison, Me., March 27.

ROMAN CATHOLIC QUARRELS.

The temper displayed by some of the *journals* professing to represent the sentiments and claiming to defend the interests of the Romish denomination, has more than once excited a suspicion that all was not comfortable and peaceful within the pale of that section of the universal church, and sundry recent revelations and outbursts confirm the idea. Both in Europe and America there is a strong current of personal independence, which even the barriers of priestly domination and Papal authority cannot at all times keep within the old channel. At Cincinnati, as we learn from an exchange paper, there is a very powerful demonstration of this kind, some of the people having boldly declared their determination to manage the temporalities of a church which they had built by their own exertions. A very reasonable request, we should think; and a right which probably a goodly number of the laymen of the Romish persuasion will before long demand at the hands of their pastors.

The following, which is the substance of a letter from one of the Irish correspondents of the New York Tribune, probably explains why our neighbor of the Freeman's Journal so gravely deprecated, the other day, the reading of the secular papers by Roman Catholics.

A controversy is now raging with fury between certain politico-religious newspapers in Dublin. The Tablet has been removed from London to the old capital of Ireland. It is edited by a Mr. Lucas, a convert to the Roman Catholic church, and seeks to be the organ of that sect in Ireland. The Nation, edited by Chas. Gavin Duffy, is also a Roman Catholic, and it too aspires to be the organ. The Evening Post is sustained by the liberal Catholics, and by Protestants holding liberal opinions. Its editor, Mr. Conway, is a Protestant. The Freeman, edited by Dr. Gray, who is also Protestant, stands in the shoes of the old Pilot, and represents the O'Connell political and religious platform. It is patronized by Archbishop McHale.

The controversy takes a queer form. The Catholic editor of the Tablet, which is *ultramonte* or high papal, attacks the Catholic editor of the Nation for advocating union with Protestants in the struggle for national rights, and the latter attacks the Protestant editors of the Post and Freeman for advocating Catholic views because they are hired. Mr. Lucas, of the Tablet, thinks Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, unfit to be the organ of all the Papacy in Ireland, and Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, thinks Mr. Lucas, of the Tablet just as unfit. The controversy is of the bitterest kind. It all goes to show that the politico-religious parties of Ireland are in a sort of topsy-turvy condition, and that the cut-and-thrust tactics of their leading organs must be anything but soothing to the nerves of the weeping Pope. He will have to address a special encyclical to his children in Ireland.

CREED OF THE ADVENTISTS.

The sect heretofore known as *Millerites*, the disciples of the late Mr. Miller, have amended their creed. We learn from the Advent Herald that the following creed was adopted by the "Mutual Convention of Adventists," held at Albany, April 29, 1845:—

1st. The regeneration of this earth by fire, and its restoration to its Eden beauty.

2d. The personal advent of Christ at the commencement of the millennium.

3d. His judgment of the quick and dead, at his appearing and kingdom.

4th. His reign on the earth over the nations of the redeemed.

5th. The resurrection of those who sleep in Jesus and the change of the living saints, at his advent.

6th. The destruction of the living wicked from the earth, at that event, and their concealment under chains of darkness, till the second resurrection.

7th. Their resurrection and judgment, at the end of the millennium, and consignment to everlasting punishment.

8th. The bestowment of immortality (in the scriptural, and not the secular use of this word) through Christ, at the resurrection.

9th. The new earth the eternal residence of the redeemed.

ILL-NATURED WIT.

Ill-natured wits might take an improving lesson from an anecdote or two which we may here relate:—

In the midst of a gay party at Versailles, Louis XIV. commenced a facetious story, but concluded it abruptly and insipidly. Presently, one of the company having left the room, the king said:—

"I am sure you must have observed how very uninteresting my anecdote was. After I had commenced, I recollected that it reflected rath severely on the immediate ancestor of the prince of Armagnac, who has just quitted us; and on this, as on every other occasion, I think t far better to spoil a good story than distress the feelings of a worthy man."

The celebrated mimic, Griffen, was asked to imitate the person, manner, and singularly awkward delivery of Dr. Woodward, the geologist and physician, in the character of Dr. Fossil, in a farce then preparing under the title of "Three Hours after Marriage."

The mimic dressed himself up as a countryman, and went to the doctor to ask for his advice about a long series of diseases with which he pretended his poor wife was afflicted. All this he did to justify and prolong the interview, that he might have sufficient time to study the doctor's manner. This accomplished he offered him the fee of a guinea, which the doctor declined, saying:—

"Keep your money, poor man! keep your money! you have need of all your cash and all your patience, too, with such a load of diseases at home."

The actor, on his return to the farce-writer, related this conversation, and concluded by declaring that he would sooner die than prostitute his talents by making a public laughing-stock of Dr. Woodward, who, receiving him as a poor man, had shown tender humanity and compassionate sympathy at the narrative of his assumed calamities.

SEEKING A WIFE.

Young man, are you in search for a partner, a helpmate, a second self, one in whom you can confide, who will soften your pillow, smooth your rugged path, and do you good all the days of your life? Has the time fully come for this sacred, solemn relationship? Open your eyes, walk softly, prayerfully; look to God for wisdom. One wrong step here may embitter your whole life, plant thorns in your dying pillow! *Beware*, the crisis is momentous, fearful! Beware of the foot of pride, of folly and fashion, of self-conceit; beware of the slattern; and above all, beware of the novel reader, the vain, giddy, gay, flirting novel reader; *beware!* there is death in the pot! Call on the lady toward whom you are favorably disposed, when she least expects you. Is everything neat, tidy, orderly about the house, and about her person? Is she modest, industrious, sweet-tempered? Does she understand minutely the philosohy of the kitchen, as well as the parlor? Has she good common sense, with elevated mind? Does she fear God and reverence his sanctuary? Receive her as an angel. "Many daughters have done virtuously, but she excelleth them all." "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.

One cold winter, when the ground was so covered with snow, that the little birds could not find anything to eat, the little daughter of a miserly rich man gathered up all the crumbs she could find, and was going to carry them out and scatter them on the snow. Her father saw her, and asked her what she was going to do. She told him, and he said, "What good will it do? The crumbs will not be enough to feed one in a hundred of the birds." "I know it, dear father," said she, "but I shall be glad to save one in a hundred of them, if I cannot save them all." The father thought a moment; he knew that many poor persons were suffering in his village, and he had refused to help any, because he could not help them all. His conscience struck him, and he told his little daughter to break a loaf of bread into crumbs for the birds, while he went to scatter a purse of money among the poor villagers.

"THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

The sun is the noblest and brightest emblem of the Lord Jesus. There is but one, and there needs not another; so there is but one Saviour, but he is complete and all-sufficient, the Sun of Righteousness, the fountain of life and comfort; his beams, wherever they reach, bring healing, strength, peace and joy to the soul.—J. Newton.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.—The cross of Christ is the sweetest burden I ever bear; it is such a burden as wings are to a bird, or sails to a ship.—Rutherford.

Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1850.

"SPEECHIFYING."

We said something last week about the Annual Conferences now at hand in New England, but did not refer to what is perhaps the most important inconvenience connected with them, viz: the propensity to speech-makmaking. We are fond of hearing good speeches, and would not have our Conferences lose the instruction which when reasonably made they afford, but the disposition so prevalent in American deliberative bodies to discuss into vapor every insignificant item that comes along in the proceedings, is what we complain of, and we must be allowed to pronounce it a deliberative nuisance. There is but one motive for a sensible man to mingle in such irrelevant discussions, and that is the hope of bringing them to an issue by smashing at once or casting beyond reach the bone that others would pick in detail.

A speaker who would do service to the truth and credit to himself should regard two rules. First, to reserve himself for such occasions as are intrinsically important. Second, to reserve himself on such occasions till others have generally discussed the subject, unless it is pretty obvious that by anticipating them he can forestall a considerable waste of effort and time. Such a man will always be heard and accredited, but if he dabbles in every petty affair that needs no discussion, or habitually thrusts himself forward to lead the debate, he will be very likely to get the reputation of a superficial spouter.

We know it is rather dangerous to be minute in such strictures as these, but we protest that we have no example before us for our remarks, and it will be conceded that a direct and honest word on the subject will be a public blessing.

DEATH OF REV. ENOCH MUDGE.

This veteran Methodist preacher died at Lynn on Tuesday morning last, at 8 o'clock. Our readers have been informed from time to time of his declining health, and the news of his departure though saddening to many a heart among his later as well as earlier friends, will not be unexpected. He fell dead very suddenly and without ability to say anything, but we all know from his devout life and late conversations that he was ready. He lived in daily expectation of his summons. He had the signal honor of being the first native Methodist preacher raised up in New England. Very much could be said of his labors and character, but we will not anticipate the fuller obituary, which we doubt not will soon be sent us under the sanction of his family. Thus depart our fathers. How few their remnant at present! Let us cherish them with warm hearts, for soon they will all have gone from the reach of our grateful sympathies. The Lord crown their last days with the fullest glories of his grace!

LITERATURE—M E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, seems to have become generally inspired with literary ambition since its separate organization. Many of the projects are, however, only experimental, and will have to turn out failures. The Nashville Christian Advocate informs us that they have now three weekly papers and a Quarterly, as periodicals of the church, under the care of the General Conference. There is also a ladies' monthly, published *for* the church,—that is, it is edited by church editors and its profits are appropriated as those of the other church papers,—but it was not got up by order of the General Conference. Besides these, there is a Methodist weekly paper at Rome, Ga., one at Knoxville, Tenn., one at Cincinnati, and one in Texas. There is a Sunday School paper at Rome, Ga., and the Southern Methodist Pulpit at Richmond, Va. All these are edited by itinerant preachers. In addition to these, there is a strong desire manifested for a Methodist paper at New Orleans, and perhaps other places. The Mississippi Conference recommended to the General Conference the establishment of a periodical to be devoted to biblical criticism, literature and doctrines. It is further supposed that a missionary paper may be deemed necessary, and the establishment of a Sunday School journal, as the organ of the church in that department of service. Here then are in existence or in contemplation, *one Quarterly*, say *five Monthlies*, and *eight Weeklies*.

JUST THOUGHTS.

Henry Ward Beecher speaks as follows on the subject of American Slavery: "We shall study to circumscribe slavery where it now exists. We shall oppose every party that secretly or openly connive at it. We shall be hostile to every measure which consults its interest. We shall not cease to stand upon the brink of this dismal abyss, and over against its smoke and walls to pray with agonizing earnestness, 'How long, O Lord, how long?' A day will come in God's counsels, it is already seen advancing—when men will look back upon this system as we now look upon the dungeons and tribunals of the Inquisition. In that day, many a man will deny his parentage, and deny the ancestors who either forged fetters for the slave, or more meanly blew the bellows for those who wrought at the work of oppression. May my children to the latest generation, in looking back to my example, take courage and strike home for liberty and humanity!" And let all the people say, amen. This heinous evil of slavery is no longer to be chiefly contemplated in fiscal or political connections. The moral sentiment of the nation is being aroused against it. Its absolute incompatibility with Christianity will soon be avowed through the land with an earnestness which will be overwhelming. Its doom is decreed in the counsels of Heaven, and all good men must speedily wash their hands of its guilt, or sink under the pressure of their consciences and of the moral sentiment and reprobation of the world.

A WORTHY DESIGN.

The Preachers' Meeting of Boston appointed recently a committee to report some mode of commemorating the deceased pastors of our churches in this city. Mudge. Rutter, Pickering, Merritt, Merwin, &c., have all had charge of Boston societies. It has been suggested that a substantial monument in one of our central churches, to contain epitaphs of each of them, or separate tablets on the inner walls, after the example of Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, would be a desirable mode of preserving among us the memory of their laborious services and good examples. The lay brethren of the city churches take a lively interest in the design so far as we have heard. Another suggestion made strongly by a portion of the brethren is that a tomb should be procured at Mount Auburn and distinguished by an impressive monument.

Several Methodist preachers are buried in Lynn, the birth-place of Methodism in Massachusetts. A new cemetery has recently been projected in that town, and we learn that our brethren of that place think of purchasing a lot for the exclusive burial of Methodist preachers. They will transfer to it those now sleeping in the old cemetery.

DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

Mr. Layard is prosecuting his researches with energy and success. By letters dated Nimroud, January 7th, and noticed in the English papers, we learn that he has effected an entrance into a room in the old Nimroud Palace containing an extraordinary assortment of relics:—shields, swords, pateræ, bowls, crowns, cauldrons, ornaments in ivory and mother-of-pearl, &c. The vessels are formed of a kind of copper, or rather bronze,—some perfectly preserved, and as bright as gold when the rust is removed. The engravings and embossing on them are very beautiful and elaborate, and comprise the same mythic subjects which are found on the robes of the figures in the sculptures,—men struggling with lions, warriors in chariots, and hunting scenes. At Koyunjik, Dr. Layard has uncovered a very interesting series of slabs, showing the process of building the mounds and palaces. A French writer has expressed an opinion that the ruins of Nineveh, discovered by Dr. Layard, are not Nineveh at all, but of some Persian town; and he has attempted to prove this by stating that the ruins were not in the precise spot in which there was reason to believe that Nineveh stood, and also that the inscriptions, statues, &c., were essentially Persian in character. A member of the French Institute combat sthese positions, and insists upon the Assyrian authenticity of Dr. Layard's ruins.

NEW CHURCH IN SAVANNAH.

The Methodists of Savannah, Geo., have recently dedicated a new chapel to the worship of God. It must be a very superb edifice according to the description of it in the papers. It cost $20,000. The Southern Christian Advocate says, "The dimensions of the building are as follows: in length it is ninety feet, exclusive of the steps, and in width sixty feet eight inches, including the projection of the pilasters. The portico is recessed, having two columns with antæ twenty-seven feet high, and with richly ornamented capitals. The style is Corinthian—the Grecian architecture being better suited to our climate than the Gothic. It is built of brick, the exterior cemented so as to resemble stone. The front door is ten feet high and eight wide, with a massive entablature, supported by heavy consoles. The ceiling is plastered in deep-sunk panels. The windows are seven feet wide and nineteen feet high, the sils and caps of brown stone handsomely moulded. The sides of the church are ornamented with pilasters covered with richly-molded caps. The roof, which makes a peculiarly handsome appearance, is covered with tin. The ceiling is thirty feet from the floor; the space in the rear of the pulpit recessed with side windows: and the pulpit itself constructed with admirable taste. A gallery eleven feet wide goes round the three sides of the church, supported by Corinthian columns. The pews are finished on the sides with a scroll, surmounted by a mahogany rail. The aisles, altar place, and pulpit are carpeted."

THE NEEDLE WOMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

If this noble and efficient charitable organization had the public patronage which it deserves, we think it would go far towards solving the problem which has so long perplexed the heads of politicians—it would at least do much towards the *prevention of pauperism* among the large class of distressed sempstresses whose sufferings have awakened the sympathy of philanthropists for some years past.

Its third anniversary will be held sometime next month, and we wish to lay before our readers a few statements respecting its usefulness, which we hope may awaken some interest for it among them.

In the first place, we wish to state respecting it, what perhaps many even of our city readers do not know, that the society has a salesroom on the corner of Washington St. and Avon Place, where almost every garment which can be needed in a family may be found; all thoroughly made, and at prices varying with the quality of the material and the labor expended upon it. All kinds of under garments, coarse or fine, gentlemen's shirts of every variety, dressing gowns and children's clothing may be found here to suit all tastes. This department is under the supervision of twenty-two ladies, who constitute the board of directors. Two of these, in turn, spend nearly four days of every week in cutting and preparing the work given out to those employed by the society. Is not this true benevolence? All these articles are also made to order by the society, and in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. A good variety of fancy articles are always on hand.

The *object* of the society is to befriend the needle women, to supply employment to those most in need of it, and to see that a *just* compensation is made for their labors. The last report of the society (which reflects much honor upon the secretary) mentions "the case of a respectable widow, recently come a stranger among us, who has been making striped shirts at five cents each; earning, with her utmost industry, but ninety cents a week,—a remuneration which will challenge comparison with the pauper labor of Europe." Think of this, philanthropic, virtue-loving inhabitants of the city of the Pilgrims!

The report adds: "these instances could be indefinitely multiplied. They tell a sad story of labor and destitution; but underneath is a sadder story still, in the temptation to wrong-doing. We may smile at the ingenuity which will make starch and an iron do the work of the needle; while we mourn oavr the deception which, we are convinced, a stern necessity alone dictates."

During the second year of its existence, two hundred and sixty persons were supplied with employment by the society; an average of eighty receiving it each week. These work women have been paid two thousand seven hundred and eight dollars eighty cents.

Can one conceive of a worthier or more efficient charity? It ought to be able to furnish employment to *thousands* instead of hundreds, and we hope our citizens will see that it has the means of doing so. The membership is only one dollar per annum.

COST OF INTEMPERANCE.

A committee of the New York Assembly, in their report on Intemperance in the State, estimates the amount annually expended for drinks, at 7000 grog shops existing in the *cities* of that State, exclusive of the villages, at upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars. They have collected statistics from the various city and county prisons, with the exception of twenty-three, whence no returns have been received, which prove that upwards of 36,000 intemperate persons have been arrested in 1849, and that from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime committed has its origin in intemperance. This is a serious subject for reflection.

DISUNION.

The disunion mania is fast subsiding. The menaces of Southern politicians have pretty much ceased, and the Southern papers seem to think the subject about exhausted. The North Carolina Chronicle says: "We receive sixty papers published in ten of the slaveholding States, extending from Maryland to Louisiana, and out of the sixty we cannot count up more than about fifteen, or one-fourth, which take decided ground for a Southern Convention. The rest are either strongly opposed to it, doubt as to its utility, or silent on the subject." The proposed Convention will either be abandoned or turn out a wretched failure.

FIELD PREACHING.

A pamphlet has been issued in England by a churchman, advocating field preaching on the part of the established clergy. Mr. Wesley's example is as deserving of imitation in this respect now-a-days as at any former date. He speaks as follows in the first volume of the large Minutes:—

Q. Is field preaching unlawful?
A. We conceive not. We do not know that it is contrary to any law either of God or man.
Q. Have we not used it too sparingly?
A. It seems we have. 1st. Because our call is to save the lost. Now we cannot expect such to seek us; therefore we should go and seek them. 2d. Because we are particularly called by going into the highway and hedges (which none else will) to compel them to come in. 3d. Because that reason against it is not good,—"The house will hold all that will come." The house may hold all that come to the house, but not all that *would* come to the field.

The greatest hindrances to this you are to expect from the rich, or cowardly, or lazy Methodists: But regard them not, neither stewards, leaders nor people. Whenever the weather will permit go out in the name of the Lord, into the most public places, and call all to "repent and believe the Gospel." Every assistant at least in every circuit, should endeavor to preach abroad every Sunday, especially in the old societies, lest they settle upon their lees. The want of preaching abroad and of preaching in new places has greatly damped the work of God.

In Vol. V., page 148, is the following:—

In order to promote an increase of the congregations, and a revival of the work of God, let us have recourse, even in our old established circuits, to the practice of preaching out of doors; seeking in order to save that which is lost.

If there ever was any season for such extraordinary labors for the masses of the poor, there certainly is now-a-days, when tens of thousands crowd our cities, habitually neglecting the existing provisions for religious instruction.

STATISTICS OF VEGETARIANISM.

The *Vegetarian Messenger*, an English paper, gives the following list of the members that compose this Society. Their bond of union is total abstinence from animal food:—Ladies, 153; Members of Parliament, 1; County Magistrates, 2; Aldermen, 2; Physicians, &c., 15; Ministers, 5; Authors, 6; Professors, 34; Merchants, &c., 14; Farmers, 6; Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Laborers, 221; Private Gentlemen, 6 Periods of abstinence:—1 abstained eighty-six years; 7, forty years; 74, thirty years; 147, twenty years; 198, ten years; 335, one year; 449, one month; 79, whole lives.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM DELAWARE.

Elihu Burritt's Reception at New Britain, Conn.—Peace Meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y.—New Jersey Convention—Philadelphia Conference—Mission Secretary—Philadelphia Peace Convention.

Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1850.

May I fill up a little niche of time which I have this morning, in conference with your great family circle? I left your good city on the 22d inst., on a tour through several States on a mission of Peace with Elihu Burritt. On Thursday of the last week his friends gave him a reception visit in his native town, New Britain, Conn., and it was an occasion worthy of the man. All business was suspended for the day; not a single wheel in all the manufacturing establishments moved. Prof. E. A. Andrews, of Yale College, a native of the town, presided, assisted by a large number of vice presidents; the church was densely crowded during the day and evening. The speech of Prof. A. in welcoming home their distinguished fellow citizen was one of great power, as well as the reply of the "world's philanthropist." Several letters were read from persons who could not be present—one from Mr. Burritt's former schoolmaster, in which he said that he recollected some years ago on commencing a school, to have asked a tall, and rather green looking young man his name. His reply was that the boys call me "dough-head," but my mother calls me Elihu. The entertainment was a magnificent one—it was said that the confectionary and cake used cost not less than fifteen hundred dollars. Certainly one prophet has honor in his "own country."

From Connecticut we proceeded to New York, where we spent the Sabbath; in the afternoon we held a meeting in the Pilgrim Church, Rev. Henry W. Beecher's, Brooklyn, and in the evening in the Broadway Tabernacle; in the two places, not less than eight thousand listened to words of peace. On Monday we held a State convention for New Jersey, in Newark. The Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower presided, and Bro. Chase, Principal of our excellent academy in Newark, acted as secretary. The convention appointed as delegates to the World's Convention Judge Hornblower and the Hon Mr. Elmar; also, Prof. S. Chase, to represent the city of Newark. At Philadelphia we spent two days, principally in company with the brethren who are attending their annual Conference. Bishop Waugh presides, and appears in excellent health. Bishop Hedding preached a sermon at the opening of the Conference, which I did not hear, but it was spoken of as one of great power and eloquence; a copy was requested for the press by a rising vote. Bishops Morris and Janes are also in attendance. At this meeting of the superintendents a missionary secretary is to be appointed. I hear named among the candidates Drs. Durbin and Kennady, and Rev. S. Seager; also, another small man (I mean in stature) who could not be spared well from his post in New England, even if his physical strength would allow him to perform the onerous duties of the secretarryship.

Our friends are making preparation for a great peace convention in Philadelphia, on Thursday of next week, to be held in Independence Hall; a committee of twenty-five are making arrangements for this convention. On this committee I see the names of Drs. Barnes, Durbin, Parker, Malcom, Bishop Potter, Mr. Morris, editor of one of the leading papers here. This committee meet every day in the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. We hope it will be an occasion worthy of the State of Pennsylvania, where words of mighty genius and power will be spoken by such men as I have named on the committee. To-day we hold our convention for this State, in the Baptist Church, and from this proceed to Baltimore and Washington, where we propose modestly to suggest to the Government, that it will be very agreeable to the American Peace Congress Committee if they will place at their disposal one of their ships of war to take out our large delegation (which will number from one to two hundred) to Frankfort, next summer, to attend the World's Peace Convention. Can they be used for a better purpose? We have a fine precedent to plead, since they granted the Jamestown to go on her errand of mercy to Ireland. Adieu for the present. E. W. J.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

The New Pewed Chapel—Its Trials—Opposition—Character—Liberality.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1850.

Dear Bro. Stevens:—I saw an article copied from your paper into one of our city papers, in which you make some strictures upon the course of the ministry of this city in regard to the pewed church, and ask for information. Judging that you and your numerous readers may be willing to learn the facts, and draw your own conclusions, I will give a short history of the project. A word first. The reason that you have seen nothing in our Advocate upon this subject, as I learn, is, that to save a bitter and personal controversy, Bro. Simpson has wisely concluded to admit no discussion of it at all. The movement which has resulted in the establishment of the pewed church, commenced sometime since in Wesley chapel, among some brethren who had come hither from the East, in an effort to change the mode of worship. They desired to sit together with their families, which is contrary to the custom here of the men and women sitting apart. To effect this they brought the subject up in the official meeting, but could not succeed. Last summer, however, it was tried again, but also failed. (A church at Dayton, in this Conference, allows promiscuous seating, being built under that express regulation, I understand.) Four of the official board of Wesley Chapel then determined, just before Conference, to test the question, and sat with their families at church This brought things to a crisis, and called down upon them the rebuke of many of the members of the church. At the Conference, the question was brought up and a series of resolutions adopted, which declared that free seats and separate sitting, was a time-honored peculiarity of Methodism, and that this pecularity was essential to its success, &c., and reiterating the rule of the discipline in regard to the men and women sitting apart in all our churches, notwithstanding these brethren had shown that it was tolerated in almost every Conference in the church North, even their own. No recourse was now had but to yield the point, or to take a new step, and form a separate organization. They determined upon the latter. A petition was circulated and signed by 30 members, praying the Bishop to send them a preacher, and recognise them as the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. But this he thought not advisable to do, in view of the action of Conference on the subject, as it would show a great assumption of power on his part. The brethren do not blame the Bishop for this refusal, though they regret it.

These brethren then left Wesley Chapel, and joined another in the city, since there had arisen considerable harshness of feeling among the members with the discussion of this subject. And not only so, but their motives were impugned, and it was said, they are aristocratic and proud, &c.

The brethren then purchased of the M. E. Church South, Union Chapel, and fitted it up neatly, and determined to make it a pewed church, renting the pews yearly. They then tendered it to the church, asking the ministers of the city to fill the pulpit, and leaving them to say when, and how many services should be held there, with the intimation given that they were determined to worship there, and in this manner. The ministry refused so to do. They then engaged the services of Rev. Mr. Watson, of the Mich. Con., to fill the pulpit. His health failed and he was unable to supply them. They have however kept up their regular service by means of local preachers, and occasionally by some one from another denomination. Bro. Moore, a local preacher of the city, and a talented young man, supplies the pulpit for them and takes the pastoral charge. The brethren who worship there are among the best and most efficient members of the charges to which they belonged. They retain their membership, and attend their class-meetings as heretofore, but hold their public worship in their own chapel. They have a very fine choir, the only one but one in the city among the Methodists, do not line their hymns as others do, nor repeat the last two lines of the hymn as is the custom here. They have increased in number, and are determined to hold out till the next General Conference, to which they will appeal. Several families have joined them who have been in attendance upon the Episcopalian service, but are desirous of attending Methodist worship if they can be gratified in this particular. Others are waiting for their recognition, to join. There is the *church* and the Deed; we will give them to the connection whenever it will permit us to worship God according to the custom of our fathers, and the conceded privilege of all the Atlantic cities and of all New England, say they. The ministers of the Conference are opposed to the movement, and call it revolutionary and rebellious, &c., and refuse to preach for them. And some who are not opposed are restrained by the vote of the Conference. Bro. Dustan, agent for the Ohio Wesleyan University, preached for them one Sabbath, but not without a restriction being previously laid upon him by the Presiding Elder, who conceives the whole thing to be wrong, and so cannot countenance it in any way. Bro. Dustan raised about $400 in the little church for the University, and Bro. Strickland raised about $100 for the Bible cause. They are determined to go on till General Conference, not expecting to be recognised till then. Their opponents, to defeat them, will then strive to enforce the dead letter of the rule in regard to sitting at church. But this is a vain hope; for they will sooner move the granite hills of New England than root out this practice demanded by the progress of our cause. I have written this in no bitterness of spirit, but that a few of the facts may be known. Of those facts you can judge as to the wrong or right. But this I will say, that as a son of New England, and one who was converted in a pewed church, and ever worshiped in a pewed church, I feel it hard, that here in the same church, I cannot worship God according to the dictates of my own conscience, or at least of my reason. But still I love the West in spite of all her faults. I have made my home here, have found friends here, I expect to labor, live and die here; and I pray that the spirit of a wider and more comprehensive Christianity may prevail here, and elsewhere, till those bearing enstamped upon their hearts the image of God, may forget sectarian and bigoted party feelings, and shoulder to shoulder, as good soldiers of the cross, push on the banner of Immanuel.

E. S. Lippitt.

METHODIST PRESS.

Popery in the United States—Southern Methodist Paper—Sunday Schools.

The *Richmond Christian Advocate* is in hot controversy with the "Watchman and Observer." Its New York correspondent gives the following facts respecting Popery, from the Catholic Almanac:—

Many pages are occupied with the "*Summary of Catholicity in the United States.*" In this table there are set down 30 dioceses, 1073 churches, 1081 priests, who minister to a population of 20 of these dioceses of 1,233,350 souls. By a very liberal assumption for the remaining small dioceses, the total number of Romanists in the United States, including New Mexico and California, is set down at about one and a half millions. Quite enough, I am sure, but still half a million less, than Mr. Walsh, our American Roman Catholic Consul at Paris, lately claimed. A quarter of a million is the estimated increase over last year; and compares with the immense influx of foreign Romanists who have reached our shores during the last twelve months. "All evangelical Christians should endeavor to enlighten them with a more Scriptural faith and practice. At this port alone, more than 220,603 emigrant aliens landed in 1849; being *one sixth* greater than the aggregate of 1848. More than half, 112,591, were natives of Ireland—55,705 Germans—and other countries 52,307. These, I say, arrived at New York *alone*.

The *Nashville Advocate* gives some information and conjectures respecting the papers of the M. E. Church, South.

Richmond sends out perhaps 5000 Advocates, Charleston, say near 8000, and Nashville 10,000, besides about 7000 of the Ladies' Companion. It has been suggested to unite the Texas paper, and the proposed New Orleans paper, as one church weekly, but the measure will be strongly objected to in certain quarters. So has it been proposed to unite the Charleston and Richmond Christian Advocates, but we have no idea that the friends of those papers will consent to such an arrangement. In like manner it has been suggested that the Nashville and the Cincinnati papers be united, at a middle point. To this the friends of the latter paper object, because it would place the paper out of convenient reach of those along the disputed border, for whose especial benefit it was established; and the friends of the former will object, because, as they say, it would remove the paper from the centre of the most dense Methodist population in the South, to a border position where it could circulate only on one side, and would cut off a very large patronage, without taking a position where it could be recovered. Some have suggested an entirely different plan of action, to harmonize conflicting claims and localities. That is, that any Conference, or Conferences uniting, and becoming pledged for the support of a paper, shall have liberty to establish a paper, elect an editor, and appropriate the profits as Conference funds. This plan would have disadvantages, and it would have the advantage of distributing the proceeds of papers among those by whose efforts they were produced. As the matter now stands some change seems necessary, for the Conference that gives all its energies to the support of its local paper, receives as much dividend from a successful General Conference paper as the Conferences by whose faithful agency those dividends are produced.

The *Western Christian Advocate* contains an editorial review of our Sunday School Statistics. It remarks:—

Providence is decidedly the banner Conference in reference to Sabbath Schools, while Western Virginia stands lowest on the list. We notice a decline in the number of Bible classes; the report for last year being 4,900, and for this year 4,695. Why this decrease, amid the general prosperity of Sabbath School operations? Can it be possible that any of the ministry look with indifference upon this subject? Can any justify himself in neglecting to organize these classes in connection with every school? The number of copies of the Sunday School Advocate, as reported by the schools, has decreased nearly *two thousand*. Last year 67,694 copies were reported, this year 65,715; and yet we have heard of no fault to be found with the Sunday School Advocate. It is certainly one of the most valuable papers ever published for children, and we cannot account for the decrease of its circulation. As the second half of the present volume is about to commence, we would urge our friends to send for an additional number of copies for their various schools.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Tractarian Movement—Religious Liberty in Russia—Religious Interest in France—The Pope and Rome—Rev. T. S. Grimshawe—New Discussions—Papists in China.

A memorial, signed by a considerable number of the Tractarian party, has been presented to the Board of Heads of Houses at Oxford, in furtherance of the movement of the Rev. Mr. Keble and the Rev. Mr. Denison, in favor of an abolition of the royal supremacy, and of all control on the part of the Government over the funds granted to the Established Church for the promotion of education. The *Church and State Gazette* does not expect that the Board of Heads in the University, who suspended Dr. Pusey, and expelled Mr. Ward, will pay the slightest attention to the memorial; but be this as it may, the Tractarian party are moving in earnest in the matter, and are establishing what are called Church Unions in all parts of England to carry out their views.——By a decision in the second Chamber of Deputies, confirmed by the official organ of Government, complete religious liberty has been granted to all religious bodies, in Prussia.——In some parts of France, there is reported a degree of interest and inquiry unusual in that country—an eagerness, to hear the truth that reminds us of the Saviour's declaration, that the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence.——We have long since ceased to chronicle the rumors respecting the Pope's return to Rome. The history of these rumors for the past six months may be summed up in a few words. To-day it is asserted that he will speedily return to his capital; this will be contradicted to-morrow, re-asserted the day following, and again contradicted the day after. And such is very likely to be the history of these rumors for six months to come. So far as appears, the Roman difficulty is no nearer solution. The hitch lies here, even in the presence of the French army at Rome. If the Pope return to Rome while the city is garrisoned by France, the Papacy is subject to Paris: and if the French leave, the Papacy is menaced by revolution. The Pope, no doubt, could solve the difficulty by obtaining an Austrian garrison; but in that case the French would have to relinquish their commanding position in the Italian peninsula, to obtain which they sacrificed so liberally both their money and their honor. Thus both the Pope and the French are in a fix—the former how to get into Rome, and the latter how to get out of it. The position of both has been of their own choosing; and it is impossible to say which of the two situations is the most ridiculous, or which of the two powers cut at this moment the poorest figure. Even in these days, things begin to look serious, as far as regards the temporal power of the Pope. If he remains away, he forfeits his crown; and if he returns, he will become the servant of a military power, ever vascillating between the extremes of anarchy and despotism.——The *Giornale di Roma* of the 21st ultimo, states that the Pope has named Cardinal Antonelli Protector of the Reverend Hermit Nuns of St. Austin, in St. Martha, at Rome. An assembly of twenty bishops of the Roman States is shortly to be held at Loretto, to consider the present condition of the Catholic Church. The director of the police of Perugia has issued a decree prohibiting the description of hats called *a la Hernani*, and the sale of tricoloured scarfs, handkerchiefs, and other articles, on pain of fine and imprisonment.——The decease of the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe leaves a blank in the Christian world which will long be felt and never forgotten. The all-important interests of religious truth and evangelical doctrines, of which he was the ornament, as well as the zealous advocate, could hardly spare at such a time the untiring exertions and brilliant support, which they at all times received from Mr. Grimshawe; but we must bow with submission to the will of Him, in whose hands are the issues of life, and who causeth all things to work for good to those who trust in him. He was a man of high literary attainments, possessing a mind of no ordinary character, as testified by his life and writings. He edited *Cowper's Works*, (in eight volumes,) now in its third edition, whom he styles, (as if that sentiment was always uppermost in his thoughts,) in his preface to that beautiful work, *The Poet of Christianity*, besides being the author of *The Life of the Rev. Legh Richmond*, a book that adorns the shelves of every Christian's library. But we may truly say, it was in the deep interest and untiring efforts, manifested in behalf of those Societies, having for their object the propagation of the Gospel, and the spread of evangelical truth, that Mr. Grimshawe especially signalized himself. His favorite society was that for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews; and it is well known how he labored for the peace of Israel, and for making known to that remarkable people those saving truths, which were his stay and support through life, and his comfort and consolation when about to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death. Mr. Grimshawe was Rector of Burton Latimer, in Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Biddenham, in Bedfordshire.——Several leading English clergymen, ministers and other gentlemen, have recently formed themselves into a committee, with a view to investigate the relation between Christianity and the social questions which at present agitate Europe. The first number of a series of tracts devoted to the exposition of their views will, we believe, be shortly issued.——The Roman Catholics in China are computed at 320,000, under the care of 220 priests, more than half of whom are natives worshipping in 324 chapels or churches, and sustaining fourteen seminaries or colleges. A Bishop from China officiated at St. Peter's, Rome, on all Saints' Day, (November 1st,) who is reported to have baptized 80,000 of the Chinese.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Methodist Quarterly for *April* came to hand as we were preparing to start for the Providence Conference, and has not, therefore, been read by us. We give its table of contents:—

I. Wesley the Catholic, by Rev. Charles Adams.
II. John Q. Adams, by Dr. Floy.
III. The Demoniacs of the New Testament, by Rev. Silas Comfort.
IV. Indian Mounds of the West, by Prof. Larrabee.
V. Meaning of 2 Peter 3: 13.
VI. Meaning of "*Jam*," or *Day* in Moses, by Prof. Johnson, Ohio Wesleyan University.
VII. Sunday School Literature.
VIII. Ticknor's Spanish Literature, by Prof. Felton, of Harvard University.
IX. Life of Rev. John Collins.
X. Short Reviews and Book Notices.
XI. Miscellanies.
XII. Literary Intelligence.
—*Peirce, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.*

Contributions of Q. Q.—These well known writings of Jane Taylor have almost become classical, the religious juvenile works of English literature. The present edition by *Carter, New York*, is exceedingly fine; the two volumes are in one stout 12mo.; they are illustrated by several very beautifully executed engravings.—*Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.*

Carter, *New York*, has issued a very interesting volume, entitled "*The Lighted Valley*, or Closing Scenes in the Life of a Beloved Sister." It is a delightful biographical sketch, with an introduction by Jay, of Bath.

Rutherford's *Letters*, by *Bonar*, have been issued in a substantial octavo, by *Carter, New York*. Some two hundred and fifty years have passed since Rutherford's birth, but these immortal letters are yet, and will be for generations to come, the delight of devout readers. The good Cecil called it "classic." "Were truth the beam," he says, "I have no doubt, that if Homer, and Virgil, and Horace, and all that the world has agreed to idolize, were weighed against that book, they would be lighter than vanity."—*Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston.*

The Harpers, *New York*, have issued No. II. of Carlyle's "Latter Day Pamphlets." It is called *Model Prisons.—Mussey & Co., Boston.*

The Angel World and other Poems, by *Bailey*, the author of "Festus," have been published by *Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Boston*, in a very neat little volume. Those who have read "Festus" need not be told by us that Bailey has a magnificent imagination, a rare poetic diction and a very heretical creed. The "Angel World" is quite up to "Festus" in all these respects. *Fate* and the ultimate *good of evil* and *restoration of all fallen intelligences* are prime points in his metaphysics and his poems. He takes great liberties in coining new words and restoring obsolete ones.

White Jacket, or *the World in a Man-of-War*, by *Melville*, has been issued by the *Harpers*. Like all Mr. Melville's works there is a remarkable air of veri-similitude about this narrative; and we learn from a note on the fly-leaf, that he spent more than a year as an ordinary seaman on board of an American man-of-war. There are irresistably attractive pictures of marine life and adventure in the volume. Mr. Melville has the art of giving life-like interest to his characters, without apparent effort or exaggeration. He comes the nearest to De Foe of any of our later authors.—*Mussey, Boston.*

Gibbon's Rome.—*Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston*, have issued the II. Vol. of this cheap and beautiful edition of Gibbon—heretofore noticed by us.

The Ladies' Repository for *April* has come to hand; it is embellished by two very fine engravings, and the contents are unusually varied and quite as good as usual. This valuable and able monthly is an honor to our denomination, and should be circulated everywhere among us. We cannot give a better notice of it than by copying the table of contents for the month:—

Recollections of Prof. Caldwell, by Prof. Larrabee; Hymn, by James I. Stevenson; Christmas in Berlin, by our German Correspondent; The Alleghanies, by Harriet J. Meek; The Garden, by Annah; Philosophy, by Hon. H. P. Biddle; Life in the Mountains of Virginia, by Henry Howe; Lines to Miss M. W., by Miss T. A. F.; James Montgomery, Esq., by Rev. R. W. Allen, A. M.; The Broken-Hearted, by H. A. H.; Sacredness of Mountains; Random Leaves from the Prairies, by Rev. R. H. Harrison; The Sea-Gull, by W. P. Jones, Jr.; Ruins of Carisbrooke Castle, by Prof. Waterman; Politeness; Songs, by Isaac C. Collins; Mankind Selfish; A Chapter on the Education of Boys, by an Old Maid; Letters to School-Girls, by Rev. J. M'D. Mathews; Thoughts on Female Education, by my Uncle Oliver; Lights and Shades of Missionary Life, by Rev. J. H. Pitezel; Mary, Queen of Scots, by Mary E. Barker; Invitation to Spring, by Rev. James Lawton; Short Sermons from the Poets, by Wm. Baxter; Time, by Rev. F. S. Cassady; Memory, or the Magic Ring, by Stella; The Order of King Alfred, by Martin F. Tupper. Esq.; The Gospel Day, by Mrs. R. Woodmansee.

The Ladies' Repository.—A Thought or Two for Writers of Poetry; The Author of Mammon; Rules of Life; Cowper and Dickens; Lord Nelson; Excellences of Knowledge; A Dangerous Book; Fluency and Expression.

New Books.—A System of Ancient and Mediæval Geography; Memorials of Prison Life; Bunyan's Complete Works; South's Sermons; A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History; History of the Great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century in Germany. Switzerland, etc.; A Report of the Homæopathic Association of Cincinnati; The Cholera in Cincinnati; Heaven's Antidote to the Curse of Labor.

Recent Books.—Memoirs of Several Wesleyan Preachers; Memoirs of Mrs. Angeline B. Sears; The Universaliad; Sunday School and Tract Catalogue of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Periodicals.—The Knickerbocker; The London Quarterly Review; Littell's Living Age; The Southern Methodist Pulpit; The United States Magazine and Democratic Review; The American Review and Whig Journal.

Newspapers—Editor's Table.—The Moon and Moonshine, by Martin F. Tupper, Esq.
Peirce, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

Hume's England.—We have already repeatedly noticed the Harpers' new and cheap edition of this historical classic. The third volume is out, in all respects equalling the preceding ones.—*Mussey & Co., Boston.*

Our Book Concern has issued a very convenient little *Roll Book* for Sunday School superintendents or class leaders. It is well adapted for its purposes. We would call to it the attention of preachers and Sunday School officers.—*Peirce, Cornhill, Boston.*

THE FUNERAL OF REV. ENOCH MUDGE.

The funeral services for the Rev. Enoch Mudge were performed in the Lynn Common Church, on Friday afternoon, April 5th. A large congregation assembled to pay their last respects to the venerable man, so universally beloved and honored in life, and so sincerely mourned in death.

The sermon was preached by Father Taylor, from the text, "My father, my father the chariot of Israel and the horseman thereof." 2 Kings 13: 14. It was given in his usual original and impressive manner, and made a powerful impression upon the audience. There was something sublime in the appearance of the remains of the hero of so many moral battles, as he lay before us, as one taking rest in sleep; to live so long, so usefully, so beloved, and to fall at last without a stain, smiling in his repose and as though conscious of triumph, was cause for rejoicing, not of grief. The aged widow was bowed down with grief, but was sustained by the hope of a speedy reunion. An obituary will soon be prepared, we hope, for our paper.

Our Female Contemporaries.—An exchange states that six newspapers of the United States, are under the control of the ladies, viz:—Pittsburgh Visiter, Mrs. Swisshelm; the Windham County Democrat, (Vt.) Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols; the Lily, Mrs. Bloomer, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; the Lancaster Gazette, Pa., Mrs. Pierson; the Mississippi Pine Knot, Mrs. Horne; and the Mountain Bough, in Nebraska territory, the name of whose fair *redacteur* we forget. Mrs. Anne Royal is probably "to the fore" somewhere, but of her locality and the name of her present journal we are not advised.

The First Sabbath School.—It is said that Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Ct., soon after his settlement in 1740, opened a Sabbath School, in which he spent an hour during the intermission and continued to do so through his ministerial life. He instructed two classes of children and another of adults.

We are indebted to Gov. Seward for a copy of the speech of Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, on the Causes of the Slavery Agitation.

The last number of the Living Age is full of attractive and valuable reading.

We return our thanks to Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, for a copy of his speech in the Senate of the United States, on the Slavery Question.

The Western Christian Advocate says, that "On Lexington station, St. Louis Conference, a revival has been in progress; the result of which has been one hundred conversions and seventy-three white accessions; since Dec. 30, one hundred and thirteen persons have united with the church on this station—seventy-three whites and forty colored.

The Catholic cathedral now being erected at Albany, will cost, it is said, when completed, about $1,000,000.

Large Western Cities.—It is estimated that Cincinnati will show a population of 125,000, and St. Louis one of 70,000, by the census of 1850. But for the ravages of the Cholera last summer, each would have been considerably higher.

We are sure our readers will sympathise in the feelings of relief with which we read the death of Emily Russel, the beautiful slave girl, whose case has so recently been noticed in the Herald. An early death was better than the terrible fate which awaited her. Her own mother, who has been so anxious to secure her freedom, must have heard of her death with only thanksgivings and tears of gratitude. We have learned none of the particulars; it is simply announced that she died of scarlet sore throat, in a letter from Mr. Hill, dated Griffin, Ga., March.

We return our thanks to Mr. Hale, of the United States Senate, for copies of Gov. Seward and Mr. Hamline's speeches.

We would again request the brother who borrowed Thrifft's Life of Jesse Lee from our office to return it immediately, as it is called for by the owner.

Rev. John Lindsey.—We have not yet received or seen in the Christian Advocate and Journal any obituary notice of this lamented brother. His numerous friends in the East are impatiently waiting to hear from those who witnessed the end of his pilgrimage.

The Editor has been absent at the Providence Conference the past week; correspondents must excuse any delay of their articles.

Enigmas must always be accompanied with their answers, or they cannot be inserted. This will account for the non-appearance of any.

We are indebted to Mr. Winthrop for a copy of his speech in the House of Representatives, on the President's Message.

Brookfield, N. H. Rev. J. G. Johnson writes, March 28:—We are happy in being able to say, to the glory of God, that the revival interest continues on some parts of this circuit. For several months in North Wolfboro' and Brookfield gentle showers of refreshing grace have descended "like holy oil to cheer our heads." Something near forty have up to the present time felt in some measure the power of pardoning mercy. More are penitently seeking the "lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." It strengthens the hands and encourages the heart of the burdened laborer to see the volunteer with groans and tears arise in the congregation and say, pray for me, &c. Then again to witness the man clothed and in his right mind, filled with joy that is unspeakable and full of glory, who a few months before was in the filth of ruin and blasphemy; while whole families, here and there like Joshua's, are joining to carry out the principle, "we *will* serve the Lord."

We are indebted to Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, for a copy of his speech in the U. S. Senate on the Territorial Question.

The New Missionary Secretary.—We learn from a despatch from New York that Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., late President of Dickinson College, has been appointed Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, in place of Rev. C. Pitman, resigned on account of ill health.

Rev. Asa Mahan, late President of Oberlin Institute, Ohio, has returned from his visit to Great Britain, and accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Clinton St. Free Church, in Newark, N. J.

Public Fast Day.—To-morrow (Thursday) has been appointed by the Governor to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

English papers mention the death of Rev. Edward Bickersteth, of Hertfordshire, England, Feb. 28, aged 64. He was distinguished for his spirituality, and is known in this country extensively by his writings. In early life he was a lawyer, and was converted by the labors of Henry Martyn.

SLAVERY IN TEXAS.

The Tribune contains a letter from a citizen of Texas which confirms the opinion that a decided majority of the people of that State are really opposed to the continuance of slavery. He states that in most of the counties the slaves constitute a very inconsiderable portion of the population, being in many as one to five, and in several as one to eight. In 1847, the total population was 142,009, of whom only 38,753 were slaves. Of the 22,000 electors, he thinks not much above one-fourth are slaveholders. He is of opinion, too, that the difference between slaves and freemen is much greater than that reported by the authorities. He has little doubt that the majority of the people, if stimulated to think and reason upon the subject, would decide in favor of gradual emancipation. The course of the ultras at the South in urging disunion, may precipitate emancipation, as he continues, "should that dreaded alternative be presented to the non-slaveholding people of Texas, of choosing Union without slavery, or secession, anarchy and bloodshed with it, they will not hesitate in the choice; and the white banner of universal freedom will flutter side by side over her broad prairies, with stars and stripes, emblems at once of 'Union and Liberty, one and indivisible.'"

SLAVERY CANNOT ENTER.

This is said often and emphatically of our new territories. But as we lately showed it is untrue in respect to New Mexico, and correspondents of Western papers affirm that it is false also in regard to Deseret. A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, writing from Salt Lake, gives some account of the Mormons, and in the course of his letter says: "There is a great number of settlers from Alabama and Mississippi, who have come to this place with their negroes, *and hold them here the same as they did formerly.*"

The Wilmot Proviso is the only protection of these vast regions from the blight of slavery. Our statesmen in Congress, it seems to us, cannot doubt the fact; they wish it otherwise, and hope it may turn out otherwise, and on such a contingency they would compromise the safety of freedom for peace with the South.

WESLEYANS IN FRANCE.—The Wesleyan Methodists have, in France, chapels 48; preaching places 78; missionaries 24; Sabbath School teachers 115; local preachers 39; full members 950; Sabbath School scholars 1,099; attendants on public worship 6,160.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The number of students at the present time is 327, of whom all but 57 reside in Virginia. In spite of the intentions and efforts of Mr. Jefferson, this university has come under a most Christian influence, and is greatly prosperous.

THE BEAUTIES OF HIGH CHURCHISM.—The Duke of Northumberland is so rigid in his observance of Lent, that he issued an order closing his parks to the public on Ash Wednesday, and the other Wednesdays of Lent, and yet permits them to be open on *Sundays!*

POPERY AND FREEDOM.—Since the restoration of priestly rule, or rather *mis-rule* in Rome, it is said that the Cardinal Triumvirate have *sent into exile one-fourth part of the entire population!*

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

Opening of the Conference—Introduction of Visitors—Appointment of Committees—Resolutions on the Death of Rev. E. Mudge—Personal Recollections of his Character.

Providence, April 4.

DEAR BRO. STEVENS:—The Providence Conference commenced its annual session in this place yesterday. We were called called to order by Bishop Morris, at 9 o'clock, who, with Bros. Kent, Webb and Bates, led us in addressing the throne of grace. There is a general attendance of the members of our Conference, and we are favored with the presence of a good share of visiting brethren. Yesterday the Bishop introduced Bros. Edwards, of the Book Concern, Hobart, of the Maine, and Crandall, Kilburn and Macreading, of the New England Conferences; also, the Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, of the Congregational Church in this place. To-day were introduced Bros. Hannaford, of the New England, Kidder, of the New Jersey, Hoyt and Crawford, of the East New York, and Griswold, of the New York Conferences. At our first session were appointed

THE USUAL COMMITTEES.

On Preaching—the preachers stationed in this city and the Presiding Elder of the District. The Conference Stewards—Paul Townsend, John W. Case and Pardon T. Kenney. To take into consideration the wants of superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans, and report a plan for their relief—B. Otheman, D. Patten, J. W. Case, S. Benton, J. D. Butler and J. B. Husted. On the Bible Cause—J. B. Husted, S. W. Coggeshall and Lawton Cady. On Slavery—Wm. Livesey, F. Upham, C. C. Munger, A. Stevens and R. W. Allen. On our benevolent operations, and to designate the taking up Conference collections—S. Dean, A. B. Wheeler and Wm. H. Richards. On the Biblical Institute—John Livesey, Jr. To publish the Minutes—Samuel C. Brown, M. J. Talbot, Jr., and A. Palmer. On the Preachers' Aid Society, to receive the funds for the superannuated preachers, and to disburse according to the instructions at last Conference—Charles H. Titus and Preston Bennet. On Missions—Thomas Ely, Wm. T. Harlow and Erastus Benton. On Sabbath Schools—H. C. Atwater, A. B. Wheeler and James Mather. On Education—A. Stevens, R. Allyn, R. M. Hatfield, S. Dean and H. Baylies, (since added.) David Patten, Jr., H. C. Atwater and J. B. Gould. On the Peace Cause—J. D. Butler, S. W. Coggeshall and S. Beedle.

During our session this morning, the editor of Zion's Herald offered the following resolutions upon a subject that deeply moved all our hearts, and will as keenly move thousands in and out of our church throughout New England. I refer to the

DEATH OF REV. ENOCH MUDGE.

Whereas, It has pleased God to take to himself our venerable and beloved brother, Rev. Enoch Mudge, distinguished among us by his eminent piety and the peculiar distinction of being the first native Methodist preacher raised up in New England, therefore,

Resolved, That this Conference entertains with deep veneration the memory of the devout character and long services of our departed brother—a character which combined pre-eminently the virtues of the good man and the devoted minister of Christ, and services which have extended through most of our denominational history in the Eastern States.

Resolved, That a public service in connection with the removal of our departed brother be held in this house to-morrow afternoon, and that Bros. Kent and Fillmore be invited to address us.

Resolved, That we tender to his family the assurances of our Christian sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our widowed sister Mudge and the family.

These were adopted by a rising vote. I cannot pass from this subject without referring to my own feelings and loss. It is now about eighteen years since Bro. Mudge moved to New Bedford to take charge of the Seaman's Bethel. I went there about the same time, and sailed thence. On my return I was made deeply sensible of the influence of our deceased brother over all classes connected with the marine of that port. I became personally acquainted with him, an acquaintance which ripened with years into the closest friendship. We met often, until I entered the itinerancy. In my preparation for usefulness as a preacher, I owe much, very much to him who was truly as a father in Christ to his younger brother, abounding in instruction, encouragement and sympathy. His memory is precious indeed.

Our business moves along slowly, yet harmoniously. If our brethren continue to exhibit their tendency to speech-making throughout as they have to-day, we shall have a long session. You may expect more from me to-morrow.

Providence, April 5.

I had intended to send you to-day the list of those on trial, continued, ordained, &c., but those questions are as yet incomplete. Our business progresses harmoniously, though not with great rapidity. The religious meetings I have had the privilege of attending have been characterized by a devotional spirit; the sermons preached in their simple aim to glorify God and benefit man. This afternoon the service commemorative of the death of Bro. Mudge was of a highly interesting character. Bro. Kent referring particularly to the labors of the deceased, and Bro. Fillmore giving the delineation of his character. The last was indeed a rich theme; for however interesting in events, in relative importance, and in consequence, may have been the life of the first New England Methodist itinerant, his personal history, his character, the picture of the man, is the broader field. A character so unique, one cannot expect to meet but few such in a long life. Glowing was the description given, worthy of the man who gave it, making a deep impression on the audience, and yet but barely true.

One fact in Divine Providence is worthy of our attention, that he who for ages to come will be remembered as the first New England Methodist preacher, was emphatically the development of the perfect man, and he died in a *good* old age;—a life worthy of imitation, a death earnestly to be desired.

This evening our Sabbath School Anniversary was held in Chestnut St. Church. Bros. M. J. Talbot, D. Wise and A. Stevens gave us very interesting addresses, though Bro. Wise was necessarily very short—he was the *last speaker*.

Yours, S. FOX.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Mr. Calhoun—His Early Life—Subsequent Career—The Peace Movement.

Washington, D. C., April 1.

BRO. STEVENS:—This city was startled yesterday morning by the anouncement that the Hon. John C. Calhoun was dead; although he has been sick for a long time, still his death was sudden. He died at half-past one in the morning with great calmness and a firm reliance in the blood of atonement; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and whatever may have been his errors, it is hoped he sleeps in Jesus. He was attended by his son, (Mrs. C. was not present,) by Hon. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, and other friends. Thus closes the last chapter in the life of a statesman who has filled a large place in the country's history, in the various capacities of Rrepresentative in Congress, Secretary of War, Vice-President and Senator.

He was born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782, and was, therefore, sixty-eight years and thirteen days old when he died. His family were Irish on both sides. Mr. Calhoun did not commence his education until nineteen years of age; in two years he prepared himself and entered Yale College, where he distinguished himself and graduated with honor in 1804.

At the time he left college Dr. Dwight said, "that young man had talent enough to be President of the United States," and predicted that he would fill that office. He studied law in Litchfield Co., Conn., and in Charlestown. His subsequent career is identical with the history of the country; perhaps the most important act of his life was his connection with the division of the M. E. Church; it is now a known fact that he was consulted and advised in the matter.

This morning, both Houses adjourned after his death had been announced in the Senate by his colleague, Mr. Butler, and remarks by Messrs. Clay, Webster and Rush, and Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop and Venable in the House.

I have had interviews with a large number of members of both Houses on the subject of peace, and have been most cordially received. Among others, Henry Clay said distinctly, "I would apply to the Executive, and if I failed there, I would apply direct to Congress." This we have decided on doing, and shall have an interview with the Executive to-morrow. We strongly hope we may get one of the Government ships to take our delegation to Frankfort next summer. We have seen quite a number of members of Congress who will go themselves. But enough for to-day.

Yours truly, E. W. J.

A NEW COMMENTARY.

I am greatly pleased with the suggestion of a correspondent of the Herald, whose communication, signed "*Plebeian*," appeared in the last number. I have, for a long time felt the want of a Commentary on the Scriptures, containing only what is useful to the great mass of Christians. The idea of an Exegetical Commentary is the true idea. If "practical observations" should be admitted, they would not only swell the work to an inconvenient size, but make it too expensive for the common people. Nor are they needed, as formerly, for in this matter, we have, in the way of sermons and religious books, "line upon line." All critical and philological notes may be also omitted, for they are needed only, or chiefly by clergymen. Let us, then, have a Commentary for the laity. Such a Commentary should have, as an introduction, condensed chapters on the following subjects:—

1. On the History of the Bible.
2. On the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Bible.
3. On Biblical Geography and Antiquities.

It should have, at least, also, a good map of Palestine, and another embracing all the places mentioned in the Scriptures.

Particular attention should be given in the comments to obscure passages, and to the reconciliation of passages, alleged by infidels and skeptics to be contradictory.

The text should be arranged on the admirable plan of Townsend's Historical and Chronological Bible. We have now published at our Book Room, the best books of Bible Questions, and a number of volumes of Notes intended to accompany them, ever published. They are adjusted on the plan of Townsend's Arrangement. I allude to Longking's Questions and Notes.

The present arrangement of the Bible ought to be immediately abandoned. If we were to take into account the aggregate of the loss of time, in reading and studying the Scriptures in their present form, the evil would appear immense. Beside this, the historical events of the Bible, are, in the minds of most persons, if not all, a mass of confusion which it is impossible to disentangle and properly arrange. This is owing to the fact, that we have always been accustomed to read the contents of all other books in consecutive order. How would Macaulay's History of England sell, if some bookseller were to issue an edition, beginning to be sure with the first chapter, but the remainder so transposed as to make the entire work a mass of disconnected and confused matter? It is to be deeply regretted that the American Bible Society has not published the Scriptures properly arranged.

Such a Commentary as I have above described, would be an incalculable blessing to the M. E. Church. Hundreds of thousands of copies would be sold in a few years. WM. C. BROWN.

Boston, April 1, 1850.

Religious Summary.

ANOTHER DEFECTION TO ROME.—We learn that Rev. G. L. Roberts, who has been officiating as Deacon in the Episcopal Church in Vincennes, Indiana, for some-time, has united, or is about to unite, with the Church of Rome. Quite a sharp correspondence between him and Bishop Upfold, has been published, in which the Bishop made some concessions, which gave the ex-Deacon great advantages. It is hard for an advocate of Apostolical succession, as held by Prelatists, to stand against the advocates of Romanism in a contest.

AND YET ANOTHER.—Bishop De Lancy, of the diocese of Western New York, announces in the Gospel Banner of the 23d ult., that Robert B. Tilotson, a candidate for holy orders in that diocese, has joined himself in communion with the Catholic Church, while sojourning in Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. T. is the fifth ecclesiastic who has seceded from the Episcopal Church in New York, within the same number of months.—Rochester American.

THE OLDEST MAN EVER IMMERSED.—The editor of the *Indian Advocate* says:—"We once had the privilege of immersing a candidate whose age was one hundred and twenty years! We think that this is most likely the only instance of immersion at so great an age, that has ever occurred."

CAMPBELLITES IN BOSTON.—Boston has added a Campbellite organization to its already numerous sects. The Virginia Christian Intelligencer, a paper advocating the views of Mr. Campbell, says; "We are requested by Bro. Francis D. Dungan, of Baltimore, who has lately visited them, to make known to the brotherhood, that there is a small congregation of Disciples in Boston, who meet regularly every Lord's-day, for worship, in a Hall over No. 296, Washington Street.

CHINESE BIBLE.—The translation of the New Testament in Chinese is proceeding at the rate of 30 verses a day, and it is hoped will be completed this year. The missionaries, as they proceed, insert every new word in a vocabulary.

HOPE FOR SMYRNA.—The Missionary Herald for April gives a brief extract of a letter from Mr. Riggs, in which he says, under date of January 22:—

"Our Armenian meetings have increased in interest, and somewhat in numbers too, within a few weeks; and one individual indulges the hope that he has become a new man in Christ Jesus. Although we cannot speak with much confidence of these favorable appearances, we regard them as new motives to prayer and effort; and we solicit the prayers of those who love Zion, that the Lord will revive his work here."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1.

SENATE.—The death of Mr. Calhoun was announced by Mr. Butler, who gave a brief outline of the life of the great Southern statesman, and then offered the usual resolutions. Mr. Clay followed, and, in a touching manner, paid a tribute to the memory of Calhoun. Mr. Webster then rose for the same purpose, and after he had spoken, Messrs. Rusk and Clemens made a few remarks, when the Vice President announced a Committe of Arrangements for the funeral, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Chaplain alluded, in a solemn prayer, to the death of Mr. Calhoun, which was announced by a message from the Senate. Mr. Holmes pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the illustrious deceased. Mr. Winthrop followed, briefly but appropriately, amidst the profoundest silence. Concluding, Mr. Winthrop said, "May the day never come when New England men will speak of the great names of the South—whether living or dead—but as Americans and fellow countrymen." Mr. Venable followed, reading his remarks, with resolutions of condolence, &c. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 2.—Official business at the Capitol was entirely suspended, on account of the funeral solemnities in honor of Mr. Calhoun.

SENATE, Thursday, April 4.—The Vice President announced the Committee to accompany the remains of Mr. Calhoun, to South Carolina, to consist of Messrs. Mason, Davis, of Mississippi, Berrien, Webster, Dickinson, and Dodge, of Iowa.

Propositions to change the printing system, were discussed by Messrs. Borland and Hale, and then laid over.

The fugitive slave bill was taken up. Mr. Underwood concluded urging some fugitive acts,—nothing would more promote harmony. He had no faith in conventions. His only hope was in the Judiciary.

Messrs. Corwin and Hale, answered some allusions.

Mr. Foote moved to postpone the further consideration of the question until to-morrow.

Mr. Webster thought it was his duty to remind senators that the time had come for action. He regretted to see the debate prolonged without tending to a conclusion. They ought soon to decide, to take up some practical measure, and discuss that alone until action. He believed it was time to take up the bill to admit California. Settle that first, and then act on the Territorial bills.

He was willing to take up and vote on all propositions before them in order; but was unwilling to have any of these questions open to discussions and heart burnings during the recess. There was nothing so important to the satisfaction and good of the country as the settlement of these questions, if they desired to preserve their credit all over the world, and save the Government from reproach accross the Atlantic.

He did not expect harmonious legislation on any other of the great subjects touching the interests of the country until this question is settled. He wished it settled on constitutional principles. He wanted no new platform, concession or compromise; with due candor, deliberation and fraternal feeling they would be able to settle the question and satisfy the whole people.

Mr. Foote said that he coincided in most of Mr. Webster's remarks but one—the territorial bill newly reported and introduced, should be first considered. He strenuously argued that California would be admitted first and separately—if so, it would dissolve the Union.

Mr. Webster said he had no fears of dissolution, and reminded Mr. Foote of his famous prophecy—California would finally be disposed of, like any other question, simply by yeas and nays, whatever the delay and opposition was. There was no necessity for alarm.

Mr. Foote rejoined.

Mr. Shields agreed fully with Mr. Webster, and took the floor for to-morrow. Adjourned.

Mr. Webster received to-day the address signed by 1000 leading inhabitants of Boston, endorsing the sentiments of his California speech.

HOUSE.—The House occupied the morning hour in discussing hemp, without making any progress.

In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the consideration of the California bill was resumed. Mr. Greene, of Missouri, spoke an hour in defending slavery in the territories; against the adoption of the proviso, and against California. He contended that there were no disunionists in the South yet. The South would maintain its rights, in defence of Northern Abolitionists or Southern traitors. He suggested the Missouri line.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, followed, and spoke an hour. He defended the President against the charge of double dealing, and asserted that he was never represented in the North as being in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He advocated the admission of California warmly, and was frequently interrupted by McLane, Toombs, and others. He warned the South against the Nashville Convention—Nashville treason. The patriotic President would defend the Union, millions of freemen standing by him. Mr. Wallace, of South Carolina has the floor.—Adjourned.

Foreign News.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year; and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still the manner in which that surplus has been disposed of, is said to be anything but satisfactory to the country. Ministers are said to hold office by a very precarious tenure.

His own proposals for disposing of this surplus are various, among which he proposed to apply one half the surplus to a reduction of taxation, and the other half to the reduction of the national debt—£750,000. He now proposed to advance £2,000,000, and to give three-fourths of it to England. He proposed to give to Ireland £1,000,000; of this £200,000 was [something omitted here] pounds for grainage, &c. He pressed upon the House the expediency of maintaining a considerable surplus in the exchequer, as it would enable its chancellor to make those advances without adding to the public debt.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday night, the stability of the ministry was strongly menaced. Mr. Hutt has given notice of a motion, that the House address the Crown to direct that negotiations may be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign States—for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa, to suppress the traffic in slaves—and the morning previous to the debate on this motion Lord John Russell called a meeting of the friends and supporters of Government, 160 of whom attended his Lordship, as did also Lord Palmerston, distinctly informing them that should this motion be carried he should resign his office. The result of the division at night was that the motion was lost by a majority of 78. The Times designates the support of the African squadron as a deplorable humbug, and says the country must take this matter into its consideration. A large proportion of our fleet, a fourth it is said, is employed in the interminable fool's errand in the Tropic, without the least benefit whatever, but a great deal of harm. A million a year is a low estimate of the expense. There are pretty evident signs of an approaching dissolution of Parliament. The bill for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is to be presented to Parliament after Easter.

IRELAND.—We learn from Ireland, that cultivation is going on more rapidly than was anticipated, and that a great breadth of potatoes have been sown. Emigration from the Southern frontiers of Ireland is rapidly increasing.

GREECE.—On the 1st of March, three hours after the departure of the French steamer for Marseilles, the English Consul at Athens issued the following circular:—

"I am instructed by Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece, to instruct you that Her Majesty's Government having good hopes of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of their demand on the Greek Government through the good offices of the French Republic, having given orders to Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, to suspend, for a reasonably limited period of time, the coercive action of Her Majesty's Squadron; but nevertheless, to retain a Greek vessel actually in his possession, as pledges in deposit, until a final arrangement shall have been made; orders have consequently been given by Vice Admiral Parker, for the present free ingress and egress of all vessels actually in possession of her Majesty's squadron." This circular caused great satisfaction in Athens. The trade appears to have immediately resumed its usual course.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail from Bombay to 16th, Calcutta to 17th February, and Hong Kong to 30th January, arrived in England on the 23d March. The political news possesses no interest. The whole of India was perfectly tranquil.

FRANCE.—The elections have closed without any disturbance whatever. The official declaration of the members returned from Paris took place on Friday morning, when the three Socialist candidates, Carnot, Vidal and Flitte were declared duly elected. The number polled were as follows:—Carnot 132,797, Vidal 128,439, De Flitte, 126,982. M. De Flitte, the lowest of the successful candidates, has a majority of 1339 over M. Foye, the highest candidate of the unsuccessful list. Very few persons were present at the ceremony, and little excitement was manifested.

Letters from Strasburg mention that an association is immediately to be formed there for the propagation of anti-scocialist doctrine among the peasants.

The news from Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday was of a more tranquil character than for some days past, and all appearance of an *emeute* are at an end.

Paris, Thursday.— In the Chamber, the minister of Justice brought forward his repressive measure against the press. He proposed to raise the caution money from 20,000 to 50,000 francs for daily papers published in Paris, and to 12,000 francs for those published in the Provinces. He also proposed to establish a stamp of three centimes on Paris journals, and two centimes on those published in the departments. He concluded by declining the discussion urged.

GERMANY.—At the opening of the Chamber on the 15th, the King of Wurtemburg declared an Unitarian state of Germany will be but a chimera, and said that if attempted to be carried out it would lead to the separation and dissolution of Germany itself. The speech was greatly cheered, and produced a favorable effect upon the people.

ITALY.—The Paris Universe has the following:—Cardinal Aatejelii has made known to M. de Raneval, that the Holy Father had resolved to leave for Rome in the beginning of April, and that that communication was about to be communicated officially to the Diplomatic Corps.

Advices from Naples state that the municipality of Naples presented to the King a petition signed by 20,000 persons, praying that the Constitution might be abolished by law, as it was defacto.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin inform us that the negotiations before the courts of Austria and Prussia for the definitive constitution of a central government for Germany have entirely failed.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says that the French Government has received advices from Switzerland, from which it appears that Prussia has abandoned all claims upon Neufchatel, stating explicitly that she abandons all claims only because she considers the sacrifice one which she is bound to make for the peace of Europe.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Advices from Berlin state, that Gen. Ranch has returned from his mission to the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein; that he failed in his object, and that the hope of an understanding is farther off than ever.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Five columns of the Pesth Zeitung are filled with the sentences passed by court martials upon the persons who have been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons in the fortifications for periods of 12 and 16 years.

The Austrian Government has repealed Baron Haynau's tax on the Hungarian Jews, and even promised to idemnify those who have already paid the assessment.

An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary, especially at Comorn, Raab, and the Kasper district. Fifteen thousand persons have taken refuge at Raab, in the greatest destitution.

SWITZERLAND.—The Suisse of Berne says the Federal Council have decided in according a subsidy of from 20 to 100 Swiss livres to the Refugees gravely compromised, who should select an asylum out of Switzerland. The most necessitous are to be transferred gratis to the frontier.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from every part of the Empire speak of the remarkable state of the weather—the alterations of that and frost have been quite unusual, and severe as the winters of Russia usually are. The cold has been more intense this year than in the memory of man. It is stated from St. Petersburg that an ukase has been issued according to which the Russians and Austrian Governments engage reciprocally to surrender the Jews who have passed from one country to the other.

General Intelligence.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York Friday morning from Chagres, with a month's later news from California.

She has *one million fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars* in gold dust.

The Cherokee brings the mails from San Francisco to March 1st. The letter mail contains 30,000 letters.

The steamer Georgia had not arrived when the Cherokee left Chagres, and fears were entertained of her safety, as she was several days overdue.

A large fire occurred at Chagres on the evening of March 23, by which the most of the old town of Chagres was consumed. Much property was lost by the natives.

Mr. Bayley brings despatches from Mr. Van Allen, Charge at Guayaquil, to the Secretary of State, announcing the breaking out of a revolution at Guayaquil, on the 20th of March.

From the Alta California, March 1.

The rivers of the Sacramento valley tributary to the noble stream which courses through its midst, have slunk back into their rocky beds, and the towns along their banks are left high, dry and accessible. Since the floods have retired, business has returned, and in Sacramento City town lots which, during the freshet maintained unabated prices, are every day increasing in value. The public-spirited citizens of that municipality have taken measures against disasters similar to the occurrence of late, and it is believed no difficulty will be experienced in raising the necessary sum for constructing levees along the river's banks. The estimated cost of the work is nearly a million dollars. The authorities have ordered the lands on the river to be cleared for the purpose.

New York, Friday Evening.

The Steamship Empire City arrived this afternoon, from Chagres. The Steamship Sarah Sands, from New York, via Rio Janeiro, was going into Valparaiso when the Tennessee left that port. The Steamship Oregon left San Francisco on the 1st of March, and arrived at Panama the 20th, with 292 passengers, and $2,300,000 of gold dust on freight, and $1,000,000 in the hands of the passengers. Many of the passengers in the Cherokee, from New York, reached San Francisco in thirty-six days from the United States.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war Falmouth was at Mazatlan on the 9th of March, to sail on a cruise in a few days.

The Oregon leaves Panama, for San Francisco, on the 1st of May.

One passenger, who came down in the Oregon, has a lump of gold weighing 14lbs., and has been offered $4000 for it.

The quantity of gold dust in possession of the miners was very large, and they were taking advantage of the weather to bring it down to San Francisco; and succeeding steamers it is supposed, will each bring away larger amounts than have yet been shipped by any one steamer.

It was quite healthy at San Francisco and Sacramento city. Business was assuming a very active appearance. Money was scarce, and loans were made at 10 to 15 per cent, per month. Lumber of all kinds was arriving in large quantities, and prices had materially declined—good lumber could be purchased at $85 per thousand feet.

The Pacific News, of the 1st March, says the influx of population continues, and San Francisco grows with the same rapidity, and towns are springing up all over the land.

"STOCKTON, Feb. 15th.—Information from the Southern mines is generally quite encouraging. The miners are in excellent health and spirits, having passed a pleasant winter in their mountain huts. Provisions were generally plenty, and not dear. New diggings have been discovered on almost every stream and ravines, and miners were only waiting for settled weather. The whole region of country extending from Mercedes to Fain Mariposi, exhibits externally better evidences of gold than any other section of the Southern mines. It is said that a 93 pound lump has been found near Stanislaus."

An English paper says that "Mr. Webster, the great American Statesman, is to be tried in New York on the 19th of March, for the murder of Judge Parker!" There are several mistakes here. "Webster, the great American Statesman," is not charged with murder, but suicide, and his trial does not come off till 1851, when the election of his successor to the United States Senate, takes place in Massachusetts, and not in New York.

A critic, commenting upon Carlyle, says, very happily: "A reformer Mr. Carlyle is not, nor is he a conservative; but he is a sublime grumbler."

SIGNIFICANT.—*Twenty-six inventions* were patented last week, and not one of them came from South of the Potomac.

☞ The Boston Journal cautions the public in regard to rumors respecting new discoveries in relation to the Parkman murder.

Two leaders of fashion, at Paris, the Princess Demidoff and the Princess Lieven, have refused to allow Madame Sontag to be presented at their receptions, on the ground that, though she is the wife of Count Rossi, and has been an ambassadress, she is now a public performer on the stage.

DISSOLUTION POSTPONED.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to recommend an enlargement of the Capitol one hundred and fifty feet on each end, for new Senate and Representative Chambers. It is pretty clear, therefore, that this committee do not anticipate any speedy dissolution of the Union.

THE DAYS OF THE SAILOR NUMBERED.—An article in the Courier and Enquirer commenting upon certain changes in the British Navy, mainly the substitution of marines for sailors in naval gunnery, quotes from the "United Service Gazette" the remark that "steam, or some other motive power doing duty for it, will supercede sails; the navigator will exist, but the sailor will be no more." The idea has some truth. Greater changes have been silently wrought by the progress of science.

MARRIAGES.

In Charlestown, Jan. 14, by Rev. E. Cooke, Daniel Shed, Jr. to Miss Lucretia Miller, both of C. Also by the same, March 4, Geo. W. Armstead to Miss Eliza Thayer, all of Charlestown. Also, by the same, March 21, Mr. Alonzo Ritterbush to Miss Eleanor S. Grover, all of Charlestown.

In Scituate, Mass., March 21, by Rev. Mr. Wight, Joseph W. Tilden, to Miss Louisa Vinal.

In Andover, March 21, by Rev. Mr. Cooke, Jonathan B. Brown to Miss Rachel Willson, both of A.

In Provincetown, March 10, by Rev. E. B. Bradford, Nathaniel Atkins, Jr. to Miss Mary Ryder, both of P. Also, March 24, by the same, Elisha Cook to Mrs. Rebecca Reed, both of P. Also, March 28, Edmund M. Graham, of Wellfleet, to Miss Rachel S. Dyer, of P.

In North Charlestown, N. H., March 31, by Rev. R. Newhall, James R. Walker, of Springfield, Vt., to Miss Maria L. Whipple, of North Charlestown.

In Bellows Falls, Vt., Feb. 28, by Rev. Z. S. Hayes, Carlton R. Keach, of Westminster, to Miss Cynthia Damon, of Springfield, Vt. Also, at same time and place, Bradford P. Page, of Westminster, to Miss Nancy Bennett, of Putney, Vt. The same day, at Saxton's River, L. F. Ward to Miss Emily E. Leach, both of Saxton's River. March 12, at Gage's Hotel, Bellows Falls, George W. Bixby, of Leominster, Mass., to Miss Susan A. Keith, of Sullivan, N. H.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sabbath morning last, Mrs. Almira D., wife of Mr. George C. Rand, aged 23 years.

In Dorchester, April 1, Mrs. Lydia S. Wardsworth, 21 years.

In Foxcroft, Me., very suddenly, Francis, only son of Christopher Pratt, 9 years.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

E. A. Standish—M. M. Dean—W. Wingate—J. Clough—C. Nutter—S Ambrose—B. J. Herrick—S. Cushman—M. A. Howe—B. Bryant—D. Lee—E. K. Colby—S. Gibbs—J. L. Estey—H. Wells—W. Sampson (we cannot send the paper unless the money is forwarded)—B. F. Cross—A. H. Winkley—J. S. Cook—E. Blake—W. T. Errin—A. Smith—S. Peters—J. Clinesmith—D. Perkins—W. F. Lacount—J. C. Cromack—C. Munger—J. Spaulding—C. R. Wilkins—J. W. Lewis—F. G. Elliott—H. H. Norcross—T. Gray.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from April 1 to April 6.

B. J. Herrick, Alfred, Me., 1 pkge, taken at store; D. J. Jennings, Sandusky City, Ohio, 1 box, by transportation line, care of E. S. Grunley; R. Patterson, North Becket, 1 pkge, by Thompson; D. L. Winsor, Spencer, Mass, 1 pkge, taken at store; P. Jaques, Gorham, Me., 1 pkge, taken at store; H. C. Lovell, Portland, Me., 1 pkge, by Longley; P. Mason, Bradford, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; M. B. Hazelton, Suncook, N. H., 1 pkge, by Cheney; C. W. Ainsworth, Millbury, Mass., 1 pkge, taken at store; S. W. Hammond, Daysville, Conn., 1 box, by Leonard; N. D. Adams, Dover, N. H., 1 pkge, by Niles; J. L. Estey, Hardwick, Mass., 1 pkge, by S. S. A. H. Drew, South Berwick, Me., 1 pkge, by Emerson; I. Marcy, Charlemont, Mass., 1 pkge, taken at off.; E. Shaw, Gardiner, Me., 1 pkge, by Carpenter; S. G. Kellogg, Athens, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; A. H. Worthing, Chicopee, Mass., 1 pkge, by Thompson; F. A. Hewes, South Newmarket, N. H., 1 pkge, by S. S. A.; B. Lufkin, Portland, Me., by Propeller.

C. H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is given that the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the New England Conference will be held at the Vestry of the Russell Street Church, Boston, April 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES ADAMS, Sec., B. T. N. E. C.

Lowell, March 20.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—Candidates for examination at the next session of the N. E. Conference, are requested to meet at the Vestry of the North Russell Street Church, on Monday, April 22d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

2w C. FIELD.

PORTLAND DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

Saccarappa,	April	13	14
Buxton,	"	20	21
Cape Elizabeth,	"	27	28
Alfred,	May	4	5
Baldwin,	"	11	12
Newfield,	"	18	19
Gray,	"	25	26
Biddeford,	June	1	2
York,	"	8	9
Kittery,	"	15	16
South Berwick,	"	22	23
North Yarmouth,	"	29	30
Portland,	"	29	30
West Kennebunk,	July	6	7
Kennebunk,	"	6	7

J. H. JENNE, P. E.

March 30, 1850.

A CARD.—Permit me to say, that we were favored with a very pleasant donation visit at the parsonage on March 15, by our brethren and friends in Harrison. There were religious exercises, singing, preaching and praying. All that was left with us was useful and timely, for which we tender our best wishes.

S. W. PEARCE.
S. L. PEARCE.

Harrison, Me., March 27.

☞ The Hanover Street M. E. Sabbath School will celebrate their Anniversary on Fast Day Afternoon. Exercises to commence at half past 2 o'clock precisely. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Bridge, Briggs and Street. Admission free.

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.—April 6, 1850.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, April 5. The Flour market has been steady, without any material variation, since our last; the demand, however, has been quite moderate, being mostly confined to the usual requirements for home consumption; sales of Genesee, common brands, at 5.50; fancy brands, 5.75 a 6; extra 6.12½ a 6.62; Michigan and Ohio, common 5.37½; 1000 bls fancy Michigan at 5 50; St. Louis and Illinois, common 5.25 a 5.37½; fancy and extra brands 5.50 a 6.62½ per bl, cash;—Southern is in moderate demand at 5.06¼ a 5.12½, cash, and 5.18¾ a 5.25 per bl, 4 mos; Corn meal is dull at 2.87½ a 3; Rye Flour is worth nominally 3.25 per bu, cash.

Grain—There have been large arrivals of Corn, and the market is quite dull, prices having declined since our last; sales of white at 53c, and yellow at 56 a 57c per bu; Oats are more firm, and good quality scarce; sales of Northern at 43 a 44c; Delaware 33 a 35c per bu; small sales of Rye at 68 a 69c per bu, cash.

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, per bbl. cash price	10 00 a 11 00	Ohio Mess	11 00 a 11 50
Navy Mess, bbl.	9 00 a 9 50	Do. Prime	9 00 a 9 50
No. 1 do.	0 00 a 8 00	Boston Lard in bbls., lb.	6½ a 7
Pork, Boston, ex. clear, bbl.	a 17 00	Ohio do. do.	6 a 7
Boston Clear	14 50 a 15 00	Hams, Boston, lb.	8 a 8½
Ohio ex. clear	14 50 a 15 00	Do. Ohio, lb.	a 7
Do. clear	13 00 a 13 50	Tongues, bbl.	16 00 a 20 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs.	16 a 20	Cheese, best, ton,	6½ a 7
Tub, best, ton,	13 a 18	Do. common, ton,	5 a 6
Shipping, do.,	7 a 10	Eggs, 100 doz.,	13 a 14

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, per bbl.	3 50 a 4 00	Onions, per bu.,	0 60 a 0 75
Potatoes, bbl.	1 25 a 2 25	Pickles, bbl.	0 00 a 6 50
Beets, bbl.	a 1 25	Peppers, bbl.	0 00 a 8 00
Carrots, bbl.	1 00 a 1 25	Mangoes, bbl.	0 00 a 9 00

HAY,—[Wholesale Prices.]

Country, Old, per 100 lbs.	00 a 00	Eastern pres'd, ton	00 00 a 12 00
New,	70 a 75	Straw, 100 lbs.	55 a 60

HOPS,—[Wholesale Prices.]

1st sort, 1849, lb.	15 a 16	2d sort, 1848,	a 00

WOOL.

Saxony fl'ce,	43 a 45	Com. to 1-4 blood	33 a 34
Do. prime	40 a 42	Lambs, super.	37 a 38
Do. lambs	a	Do. 1st quality	33 a 34
Am. full blood	39 a 41	Do. 2d do.	22 a 24
Am. half blood	35 a 37	Do. 3d do.	15 a 18

BRIGHTON MARKET, THURSDAY, April 4.

600 Cattle at Market. 150 unsold. 450 Beef, residue, Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, and a few dry Cows. But few out door operations, owing to the severe storm.

PRICES about the same as last week, as far as made. An advance was asked—but not obtained, say $6.25 for a very few. Very good at $6.00. Fair from $4.75 a $5.75, and inferior from $3.50 to $4.50.

Store Cattle were very dull.

Hides and Tallow without change.

Sheep. 1170 at Market.

PRICES. $2.17, 2.37, 2.62, 3,00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00.

The market about the same as for the last two or three weeks.

Swine. 4500 at Market. About 1500 yet unsold, although many were taken this morning.

PRICES. 3 and 4 for some; better ones at 3¼ and 4¼; and some at 3½ and 4½. At retail, 4 and 5.

☞ Wednesday, will be Market-Day, THIS WEEK, as Thursday is Fast-Fay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE PRICE HOSIERY AND GLOVE STORE.
E. D. EVERETT, 64 1-2 Hanover Street, is now opening an excellent variety of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, direct from Leipzig, Germany, besides selections made during the last week from the best houses in New York, particularly FRENCH KID GLOVES, of such makers as Bajou and Dupont. Here will be found an extensive assortment of CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES, far greater than has ever been offered in this store at any previous season. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and a general variety of small useful wares, trimmings, &c., such as is usually found in a thread and needle store, at wholesale and retail. 2mos April 10

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. ARRANGEMENTS having been made for holding a *Teachers' Institute* in the town of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, to commence on *Monday*, the 15th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to continue until the afternoon of Saturday, of the same week. The following Regulations are to be observed:—
1. All applicants must present themselves punctually at the time specified for the meeting.
2. The Institute is designed for those who are teachers in Public Schools in Massachusetts, or who have a reasonable prospect of becoming such within a year from the time when such Institute shall be held.
3. Each applicant must come provided with a Bible, Pen, Ink, and Paper, a Slate and Pencil, Geography and Atlas, the Reading Book most generally used by the highest class in the Schools of the neighborhood where he resides, (and it would be well to bring more than one kind,) Dictionary, and a blank book for taking notes.
The expense of Instruction, Lectures, Room, Lights, &c., is defrayed by the Commonwealth, and the supervision and government of the Institute, are placed by the Board of Education in the hands of its Secretary.
School Committees, and all the friends of Common Schools, are respectfully and earnestly requested to render such aid as may seem to them proper and just, to facilitate the attendance of the members of the Institute.
Teachers on applying to JOHN J. MARSHALL, will be directed to the families where they will be gratuitously entertained. BARNAS SEARS,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Boston, March 27, 1850. 3w

ALBION CLOTHES WAREHOUSE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
The subscribers have received and are now opening for the present and coming season,
NEW STYLES PARIS AND LONDON VESTINGS.
do do do do DOESKINS.
Super quality French, German and English
BROADCLOTHS, of the most fashionable colors, which will be made up to order, in the latest style and best manner.
Gentlemen wanting garments of superior style and quality are invited to visit this establishment. Our assortment of GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS AND FURNISHING GOODS, will be found worthy the attention of those who are purchasing.
A good assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING constantly for sale.
GAVETT, CLAPP & SAWYER,
Corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets.
March 27 8w

ADVERTISEMENTS.

METHODISM IN EARNEST. PERSONS in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., can obtain this book and the Standard Hymn Book, at the Tailoring and Clothing Store of C. W. TURNER, 264 Main Street, Hartford, Ct., where we solicit calls.
C. W. TURNER.
April 2 5w

BOOK-DEPOSITORY. THE SUBSCRIBER would remind his religious and worldly friends, and "the rest of mankind," that he is still to be found at No. 56 Cornhill, where he will be happy to supply any kind or quality of Books, Letter, Cap, Bill and Note Papers, Drawing Paper, Ink, Slates, &c. &c., at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Call and see.
March 6 CHARLES WAITE.

CARPETS. FOR THE SPRING TRADE. WM. P. TENNEY & CO., Carpet Hall, (over the Maine Railroad Depot,) Haymarket Square, are now receiving from all the principal English and American manufacturers,
CARPETINGS of every description. Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Super and Extra Fine Medium and Common.
INGRAIN CARPETINGS, variety of style and fabric, comprising many new and beautiful designs.
W. P. T. & CO. are Agents for the *Tapleyville Carpets*, which will be found worthy of the attention of the trade.
Painted Floor Cloths, from 2 to 24 feet wide—a large assortment. Straw Mattings, Wool and Cotton Bockings, Rugs, Mats, &c.
☞ Ship-owners, Hotel-keepers, and Families are respectfully invited to call and make their selections.
March 27 3mos

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, EAST GREENWICH.
This Academy, located in the pleasant village of East Greenwich, is now under the charge of the following individuals:—
REV. ROBERT ALLYN, A. M., Principal and Teacher of Mental and Moral Sciences and Ancient Languages.
ISAAC T. GOODNOW, A. M., Teacher of Natural Sciences and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
FRANKLIN O. BLAIR, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and English Department.
GEORGE W. QUEREAU, A. B., Teacher of Ancient Languages.
Miss. A. CAROLINE WARREN, Preceptress and Teacher of Modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.
Miss ELIZA T. WHITTLESEY, Teacher of Music.
The Terms and vacations are as follows, viz:
The Fall Term will commence on the Second Thursday of August and continue eleven weeks.
The Winter Term will commence on the First Thursday of November and continue eleven weeks.
The Spring Term will commence on the Third Thursday of January, and continue eleven weeks.
The Summer Term will commence on the Third Thursday in April, and continue eleven weeks.
There will be a Vacation of one week at the close of the Fall Term; of two weeks at the close of the Spring Term; and of five weeks at the close of the Summer Term.
Price of Board, including Fuel and Light, $1.75 per week. Washing 36 cents per dozen. Tuition from $4 to $6, according to the studies pursued.
Instruction on the Piano Forte $8. For further information, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary.
ELISHA HARRIS, President of Trustees.
PRESTON BENNET, Secretary. 1y—April 18

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MONTPELIER, Vermont.
Hon. WILLIAM C. KITTREDGE, President.
ROGER S. HOWARD, Secretary.
This Company continues to insure lives upon the *strictly mutual* plan. Those insuring become members, and elect the Directors *annually*, who make *annual* reports to the Legislature and to the *members*. This Company possesses *unusual advantages*, and the *dividends of profits* cannot fail to be *large*. Its *charter* is UNLIMITED in duration. Its *location* is such as not to render the *expenses* of its *management* so large as to absorb an undue share of the *profits*. The *risks* are chosen with the utmost *care*, and no one risk exceeds $5000. No member is liable beyond the amount of his *premium*. *Insurances* may be effected on single or *joint* lives; also, on *survivorships*. Premiums of $40 or more, may be paid one half in cash, and the other in a *note*. Premiums may be paid *quarterly* or *half yearly*. Married women may insure the lives of their husbands, and *unmarried females* the lives of their *fathers* or *brothers*, in both cases secure by *statute* from claims of creditors. *Creditors* may insure the lives of their debtors, or debtors *themselves* for the benefit of creditors. The assured may surrender the policy, receiving its *value in cash*. Pamphlets, and any information as to the plans and business of the Company may be obtained upon application to the Company or to any of its agents. C. F. LATHAM, Agent.
Office, 13 State St., Boston.
A. B. SNOW, M. D., Medical Examiner,
16 Harrison Avenue.
March 27 tf

FARMER'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.
DAVID PROUTY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draft, Side Hill, Self-Sharpening, and Sub-Soil PLOUGHS, which have obtained the highest Premiums ever offered in America, for their superior construction, Ease of Draft and beauty of work performed by them, so admirably are they adapted to operate in the various kinds of soil.
Also, Hovey's Improved Hay and Straw Cutters, of various sizes; Harrows, Expanding Horse, Hand and Corn Cultivators, Fanning Mills, Thermometer, Barrel and Dash Churns, Cheese Presses, Root Cutters, Sugar Mills, Corn Shellers, and a full and complete assortment of Agricultural Implements, now in general use, and to which they are constantly adding many new and useful improvements, as the wants of the Farmer may demand. They have also an extensive assortment of Grass, Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which have been raised for and selected by them, and which they can confidently recommend as pure and true to their names.
In connection with the Agricultural Department, they have an extensive assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, of every description, suited to the wants of the Farmer, combining comfort and convenience, and which they warrant to operate in the most perfect manner.
D. P. & Co. are agents for the sale of Mott's Agricultural (or Farmer's) Cauldron.
The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above at our Warerooms, 19, 20 & 22 North Market Street, Boston. 3mos March 6

G. W. PRUDEN & CO., FURNITURE, Feather, and Carpeting Ware Rooms, Wholesale and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head of Portland Street,) where may be found a good assortment of
Bureaus, Centre Tables, Mattresses,
Bedsteads, Dining & Common do. Carpeting,
Sofas, Chairs, Clocks,
Card Tables, Feather Beds, Looking Glasses,
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city.
G. W. PRUDEN,
March 3 A. BURRELL.

REED & CUTLER, IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 33 India Street.
Also, proprietors of the well known and celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTIONS; kept and sold generally in New England. Price 50 cents.
6m Dec 19

LANGDON & CO.'S MEREDITH AND BOSTON EXPRESS, for the transmission of Packages, Money, Merchandise, &c., through the North part of New Hampshire.
Offices—At Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, and at the Passenger's Depot, Meredith, N. H.
D. R. BURNHAM. JAMES F. LANGDON.
Jan 16 1y

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants' Bank Building, 38 State Street, Boston,) insures Lives on the Mutual principle.
Guaranty Capital, $50,000.
Accumulation—over $270,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, $10,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and amounts not too small.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the Office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid.
DIRECTORS.
Willard Phillips, President, Peter Wainwright,
M. P. Wilder, Charles Browne,
Charles P. Curtis, Thos A. Dexter,
N. F. Cunningham, William Raymond Lee,
George H. Kuhn, William Perkins,
William W. Stone, Sewell Tappan,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician.
Feb 21 1y

HATS AND CAPS. ALL WHO READ THIS valuable paper are respectfully invited to examine my extensive stock of goods for the present and approaching season. Store and Chambers, 175 Washington St.
W. M. SHUTE.
March 27 3m

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. PARTICULAR attention will be paid to furnish Sabbath School Books from all of the different Depositories at the lowest Depository prices. Likewise, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, well adapted to Sunday Schools, and Adult Libraries, will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at the very lowest prices.
March 6 CHARLES WAITE.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.
N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.
Apr 22 tf

For the Herald and Journal.

HYPO.

O where's the doctor who can find
A medicine for the restless mind,
Or with his pills and nostrums bind
That viewless monster, Hypo.

In vain physicians boast their skill
To cure the sum of human ill,
The sufferer they indeed may kill
But cannot kill the Hypo.

None can define it; none can tell
Its cause; and no man can dispel
Thy hateful, dreaded, potent spell,
O soul-corroding Hypo!

Thy power is absolute; in vain
Man boasts his prowess to restrain
Thy course, or break thy iron chain—
He is thy victim, Hypo.

Thy nameless terrors often steal
Around fair woman's heart; to feel
Thy torments, yet the curse conceal,
Is her allotment, Hypo.

And tender children often start
In horror from the venomed dart,
That chills the life-blood at the heart,
And speaks thy presence, Hypo.

'Tis passing strange but it is true,
Thy terrors blockheads never view;
The sensitive and gifted few
Bow to thy sceptre, Hypo.

In twilight hours when golden rays
Of beauty close the summer days,
And Hope's bright trusting vision plays
Around the coming morrow:

'Tis then thy sad'ning influence flings
A shadow o'er earth's loveliest things,
And with it dark foreboding brings
Of future wo and sorrow.

Around the cheerful winter hearth,
The rightful scene of social mirth,
A demon steals. A blighting dearth
Attends thy coming, Hypo.

When sickness pales the glowing cheek,
When spirit fails and flesh grows weak,
Thy conquests then, what tongue can speak
And tell the number, Hypo?

Tis not enough that racking pain
And torture in the body reign,
But thou must drive the mind insane,
O baneful, cruel Hypo!

O are there none, or small, or great,
Who can the woes alleviate,
Or from their prison liberate
The captives of this Hypo?

HARMONY.

Hebron, Conn.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THOMAS MORRILL, of Winham, died in East Raymond, Me., at the residence of his son Wm. Morrill, Jan. 23, aged 80 years and 2 months. He professed religion and was received into the M. E. Church by Rev. Caleb Fogg, thirty years ago; he maintained his relation with firm trust in God, and felt willing to leave all and go to rest.
S. W. PEARCE.
Harrison, Me., March 27.

Bro. ERASTUS RICKER died in Corinth, Me., Dec. 26, aged 45 years. He had been for many years a consistent Christian and a warm friend of Methodism. His end was peace.

CAROLINE D. HUNTING died in Corinth, Feb. 16, aged 24 years. Her situation and associations in life were such as to clothe the future with brightness; yet she cheerfully gave up all, and we doubt not has made a happy exchange.

Mrs. NANCY HALEY died in Corinth, Feb. 19, aged 33 years. Sister Haley had for many years been a firm and consistent Methodist. Though surrounded with many cares, the wearied and toil-worn preacher ever met from her a cheerful welcome. She has left a deeply bereaved companion and seven little children to mourn her sudden departure. She died as the righteous only can die.

Sister ABIGAIL WHEELER died in Corinth, Feb. 20, aged 65 years. The church has lost a worthy and faithful member, and the community a friend who was ever found ready to attend the calls of the sick and afflicted. Her sufferings were acute, but she met them without murmuring. Sweetly she fell asleep in Jesus. "Surely our people die well."
S. F. WETHERBEE.
Corinth, Me., March 25.

Deacon TUFTON MASON died in Tamworth, N. H., Jan. 28, aged 83 years. For many years he has been a "burning and shining light," loving God, holiness and Christians of every name. Our preachers and church, his widow, children and community will hear his voice in fervent prayer and praise no more, but we mourn not as those who have no hope. He *rests*, and friends and people hope so to live and labor that they may rest with him.

JONATHAN BROWN died in Tuftonboro', N. H., March 11, aged 79 years and 6 months. For many years Father B. enjoyed the blessings of religion, which gave him support and comfort under various trials. He dearly *loved* God's ministers and people, the voice of prayer and praise he highly prized, and who can doubt he rests in peace.
D. W. BARBER.
Moultonboro', N. H., March 28.

Mrs. MARY LEIGHTON, wife of Mr. Daniel Leighton, died in Falmouth, Me., Feb. 17, aged 64 years. For twenty-four years she was a member of the M. E. Church. Her sickness was short; she died committing her spirit to the Lord Jesus—triumphantly she passed from time to eternity. Peace to her memory.
ISAAC LORD.
West Cumberland, March 25.

Mr. JONATHAN MAKEPEACE died in Saugus, Mass., Feb. 8, in the 76th year of his age. Bro. Makepeace was held in high esteem in the vicinity where he resided. He filled important offices in the towns of Lynn and Saugus several years; was delegate to the State Convention for the amendment of the Constitution. And in the discharge of all his public and social duties he secured a very high reputation both as a citizen and a Christian. For more than thirty years he was a member of the M. E. Church, and a consistont, conscientious Christian, discharging his duty to God and his fellow-men. Too much cannot be said in his praise, but his record is on high.
WM. M. MANN.
Saugus, March, 1850.

Sister CYNTHIA PRESBREY, about five months previous to her decease connected herself with the M. E. Church on probation in Monson, Mass. Since that time she has been ripening for the "better land." Friday, March 15, death appeared to be performing the fatal work. I visited her bed-side on Saturday, and with pleasure witnessed the blessedness of religion to the soul that has no other hope. During a part of the winter the adversary perplexed her mind occasionally, but now all was "*perfectly peaceful.*" Being asked if she had supposed the Christian could be sustained thus and die so triumphant? she replied, "No; I have feared I should not have dying grace." She expressed her feelings in the sentiment of the poet,

"Weep not, my friends."

Again,

"I am going to rest."

Her companion was requested to convey the intelligence to her associates at Monson, that she was going home to heaven. Sabbath eve a convoy of angels came to that sacred spot and conducted her soul to realms above, leaving the seal of bliss upon her countenance.
JOHN F. SHEFFIELD.
South Coventry, March, 1850.

SARAH MARIA STONE, wife of Doras L. Stone, and daughter of Louisa Macalpine, died in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 27, aged 23 years. She possessed qualities that rendered her a blessing to society, and peculiarly dear to those who knew her. On the morning of the 24th she was attacked with bilious colic, and after a sickness of seventy-two hours—hours for the most part of extreme agony—she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, gently

"As sinks the gale when storms are o'er."

I. A. SAVAGE.
Springfield, March 8.

Sister CAROLINE A. PERLEY died in Hallowell, Me., Feb. 9, aged 39 years. She was converted in the year 1835 and joined the M. E. Church, of which she has been a worthy member. Her sickness was consumption. She was triumphant in death. She had such raptures of joy that she often exclaimed that she could see Jesus and an innumerable company that no man could number, and often requested those around her bedside to sing,

"When I am dying hear me cry,
Give me Jesus;
When I am rising hear me cry,
Give me Jesus;"

and often repeated, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and staff they comfort me." Her crowning excellence was her piety.

Mrs. SARAH J. HOWARD, wife of Bro. A. H. Howard, died in Hallowell, Me., Feb. 13. She has been for many years a member of the M. E. Church and a consistent Christian; her love was ardent for Christ and the church. Her sickness was consumption; she was patient, happy and triumphant until death. The church will long feel their loss, for she was beloved by all that were acquainted with her; she has left a kind and affectionate husband and five lovely children to mourn their loss. May the Lord sanctify this affliction to their good.
BENJ. FOSTER.

LADIES.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE VIOLET.

BY J. R. G.

Who made this flower? said a bright eyed boy,
As he dropped from his hand a simple toy:
And grasping a violet, modest and blue,
He quick to his mother in ecstacy flew.

Who made it, mother? and the mild blue eye
Which would with the hue of the floweret vie,
Was raised with a wondering, artless grace,
To the calm, sweet smile on the parent's face.

God made it, my child. Did he paint it too
With such beautiful shades of purple and blue?
How could he do it! and twirling it round,
The petals broke off and fell to the ground.

And away run the questioner, lovely and free,
In his childish prattle and innocent glee—
But the eye of the mother was bent on the flower
That had bloomed but to wither in one brief hour.

And the perfume that from the leaflets stole,
Bore a lesson, and graved it deep on her soul,
With as pure emotion that lesson was fraught
As e'er was breathed forth by a poet taught.

And she planted a germ in the dear child's heart,—
The seed was not culled from science or art,—
And she watered it daily with coucils of love
And it bore fruit meet for the seraphs above.

When years had sped, fond memory would soar
To that bright spring-morn in days of yore,
When the tiny hand clasped the violet blue,
And lisped, O! mother! who made it,—who?

Boston, March 20, 1850.

For the Herald and Journal.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

In a pleasant village in New Hampshire, a few miles from the sea-shore, there lived, some twenty years ago, a family, consisting of pious parents and ten happy, promising children. The mother felt the weight of her responsibility to extend beyond the mere external appearance and temporal interests of her children. The casket so dear to her, she knew contained a *jewel* of inestimable value, which by her care, with the blessing of God, might be made pure and bright to grace the Redeemer's crown. The children were impulsive and often wayward; then, more than ever, did she strive to follow the injunction of Holy Writ: Teach them, as you rise up and as you sit down, as you go out and come in, in the way of the Lord.

She felt her duty was not performed unless it was line upon line and precept upon precept. However busily she might be engaged in her daily labor, she made it a constant practice, from the first dawning of reason, to improve every circumstance, however trivial, to impress some moral or religious lesson upon their minds.

She felt it to be of great importance to keep them employed, and usually contrived to combine *amusement* and *labor*. The frequent absence of her husband from home increased her cares, yet she happily succeeded in causing each child delight in sharing an active part in her care and labor. Many of her neighbors thought her peculiar in her notions of discipline, &c., though at the same time they esteemed her a model wife and mother. With her own hands she spun and wove nearly all the wearing articles for her family, which, united with household farm-work and care, and often the instruction of her children, (for there, good schools in those days were few and far between) broke down her constitution.

At the time my story commences her wasted form, hollow cough and sunken face, too plainly told the sad story. God, who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, was calling her home.

She had toiled long and wearily,
He knew she needed *rest*.

She felt she must soon leave those cherished ones, and at the period when they peculiarly needed a mother's care. One only had given an evidence of being a child of God. God only knows how agonizing then were those Christian mother's pleadings!

While she was daily growing weaker, a near and dear friend, from a distant city, came to visit her. After many struggles between *duty* and *inclination*, the self-sacrificing mother consented to the entreaties of her friend to take her youngest daughter, but four years of age, home with her, to supply a mother's place as well as she might be able. A few months elapsed after her departure; she yearned once more to see her child. She came—with all the eager fondness and gaiety of childhood, to return—with an impression upon her susceptible mind never to be effaced.

On the morning of her departure, while her father was preparing to take her with her kind friend to the stage-office, the chastened mother, with tottering steps, led her little one up the stairs she had not ventured to ascend for many weeks, and kneeling down with her by an *old chest*, committed her for the last time to her Father. The words, the voice, the soft hand upon her head, have been a talisman through all the temptations of childhood and youth.

The mother now prepared for her speedy departure from earth with perfect composure. She expressed her last wishes to her sorrowing husband, children and friends, and felt her work was done. Her death was triumphant. With these words upon her tremulous lips, "O, had I wings like a dove, I would fly away and be at rest," she ceased to breathe. The devoted, now aged father, is still spared in mercy. The children,

Who played beneath the same green tree,
Whose voices mingled as they knelt
Around one parent knee,

are now scattered over the earth. All, save two, have "a good hope through grace" of being united with their sainted mother in heaven, whose hallowed influence follows their pathway below.

Two are deprived of the sacred office of the ministry in consequence of ill health, and are in spheres of great usefulness at the South. One went as a missionary to the Choctaws, another is in the same capacity in India, where it is feared she must very soon find repose, and the youngest daughter became the wife of a Methodist itinerant. The prayers of father and children cluster around the remaining two.

One word of appeal to mothers—to *Christian* mothers. Think you, if you were as faithful in the moral and religious training of your children as was this mother, there would be as many wanton, impious youth? Look not for success in your own strength, but humbly, fervently seek divine aid! Although you may often "sow in tears," yet falter not; for if not in this world, you will when the cold sods are heaped upon your breast, "reap in joy."

O, if this may be so,
Speed, *speed* thou closing day;
How sweet, from earth's vain show
To pass away.

CHILDREN.

For the Herald and Journal.

HAPPY DEATH OF A CHILD.

Lavina B. B. Ryerson, the youngest child of Bro. Ebenezer and sister Mary Ryerson, of this city, triumphantly closed her short probation on Sabbath, March 3, at the age of 8 years 4 1-2 months.

Being a child of pious parents she enjoyed the inestimable privilege of religious instruction; which, with Divine aid led her to him who said, "Suffer little children to come nnto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

Lavina was amiable and lovely while in health; but when her physical powers were prostrated by that dreadful disease, the croup, her immortal mind possessed unusual vigor, and, as she approached the world of spirits, she gave convincing evidence to all who saw her, that true religion will remove from a child the fear of death, and enable the youngest Christian to bid a hearty welcome to the messenger that makes skeptics tremble.

My last interview with this young and happy Christian, was during the interim between the public services on the day of her departure. As I entered her father's house a number of friends and attendants beside the family were present.

The deep solemnity which prevailed, the frequent sighs and falling tears, all seemed to say that a tender cord must be severed, a loved one must be taken from them. In the room, this happy child with a heavenly countenance lay prostrated upon the bed of death. Her eye alone was tearless; she was calm and tranquil, while others wept. I conversed with her a few moments, and then listend to the excellent advice she gave to those around her. It proved to be her last advice. It was the parting scene, which no pen can fully describe. At one time her father and mother stood by her side, and like a Christian of long experience she advised and encouraged them to continue faithful. With parental affection they asked her if she was willing to die? She replied yes; I shall soon be in heaven; be good, and we shall meet again. On being asked what she meant by being good? She instantly replied, it is to love God with all the heart, and serve him with all our might. This interview, which continued some time, was deeply solemn, yet the parents were enabled to say, the will of God be done.

The scene was no less affecting when her three brothers, her only sister and companion, with other friends, received from her the most appropriate advice. Nearly an hour she exhorted those who enjoyed the consolations of religion to be faithful, and earnestly warned others to be prepared to die. While discharging this duty to her beloved friends, many tears were shed, and frequently while conversing she raised her feeble hands to remove their falling tears, and with perfect composure requested them not to weep, but said only be good, and when you die Jesus will take you to heaven, as he will take me.

It being nearly time for me to leave, she took my hand, and with a voice of angelic sweetness said, Bro. Boyden, I shall soon see Jesus in heaven. I then made some remarks concerning the love of Christ to all who love him; yes, she said, he knows every pain we feel, he hears every word we say, and he knows all our thoughts; I wish all would love him. I wish you to bid all farewell for me, and tell them to love and serve God. Before your meeting closes this afternoon, I hope that I shall be in heaven. Having remained about an hour I left her, after which she was able to say but little, and in the evening this affectionate daughter and sister, worthy Sabbath School scholar, and young Christian, without a struggle sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

The triumphant death of this child is another admonition to parents to attend to the early religious instruction of their children. At an age much younger than many imagine, children may be accountable to God.

LUMAN BOYDEN.
Roxbury, March 27, 1850.

For the Herald and Journal.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 19, 8, 23, 21, is the name of one of the writers of the New Testament.
My 17, 2, 20, 4, 5, is where Christians should go to once a week.
My 16, 17, 11, 24, is a book in the New Testament.
My 14, 15, 11, 13, 9, is also one of the books which compose the New Testament.
My 14, 9, 3, 8, 17, 12, 6, 23, is a person who administers in the church.
My 1, 22, 11, 12, 13, 2, is the name of a certain kind of church.
My 8, 2, 11, 18, 9, is a portion of all Methodist churches.
My 8, 9, 21, produced much sickness among the Philistines.
My 12, 10, 2, 2, is where all dread to go.
My 20, 7, 8, 19, is the one who by disobedience brought upon himself the displeasure of our Saviour.
My 16, 1, 10, 2, was one of the children of God.
My 24, 16, 1, 1, 16, 11, 12, is that which none should break.
My 14, 4, 16, 2, 19, 5, is one of the books of David.
My 1, 3, 11, 12, 2, 3, 12, 22, 19, is the place to which Joseph and Mary went while fleeing from Herod.
My 8, 1, 23, 20, 12, 16, 19, was a true servant of God.
My 24, 16, 9, 20, 12, was the wife of a good man of old.
My 23, 6, 1, 15, 21, 8, 12, is the wife of one of the sons of Abraham.
My 9, 8, 17, 12, 18, 2, is one of the wives of Jacob.
My 2, 18, 16, 12, is one of the daughters of Laban.
My whole is a portion of a verse taken from the 5th chapter of St. Mathew.

New York city. C. H. D.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 97 letters.
My 83, 70, 34, 91, is what all should do.
My 31, 25, 51, 55, 13, 85, 58, is what all should possess.
My 8, 42, 66, 80, 84, 62, 18, is a useful employment.
My 53, 1, 61, 65, 30, 10, 81, 89, 90, 11, is a girl's name.
My 23, 34, 74, 97, 94, 41, is a Bible name.
My 56, 51, 31, 8, 34, 27, 36, 10, 35, 96, is a river.
My 75, 34, 22, 86, 8, 48, 73, 1, 69, 10, is a fruit.
My 18, 38, 59, 82, 57, is a fowl.
My 70, 32, 77, 10, 17, 78, 9, 8, 20, 15, is a wild animal.
My 28, 66, 55, 21, 55, 23, 40, 26, is a place for apparel.
My 39, 65, 66, 10, 88, 44, is a planet.
My 3, 14, 10, 92, 43, is a luminous body.
My 72, 13, 12, 74, 34, 1, 4, 29, is a range of mountains.
My 95, 6, 7, 45, 46, is what all must pass to arrive at old age.
My 87, 2, 19, 16, is what we cannot live without.
My 76, 34, 1, 68, 31, 47, 10, 24, 54, 8, 5, is a disputed point.
My 52, 60, 40, is an article much used.
My 49, 55, 7, 71, 79, is what should be spoken at all times.
My 50, 61, 64, 83, 67, is what all will be if they are good.
My 63, 66, 37, is the time to work.
My 33, 61, 45, is much worn.
My whole is a commandment from Christ.

Pittson. ELLEN AND ELIZABETH.

ANSWER

To Enigma in Herald of March 27.

Feast—is made for laughter.
Safety—is of the Lord.
Thorns—are in ths way of the froward.
Slothfulness—casteth into a deep sleep.
Folly—is joy to him that is destitute of wisdom.
Scorner—seeketh wisdom and findeth it not.
Evil—pursueth sinners.
Riches—do not profit in the day of wrath.
Destruction—shall be to the workers of iniquity.
Sin—is a reproach to any people.

My whole reads thus. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The words of Christ found in Mathew 6: 34.
A. R. S.

"M. C. P." of Boston, has answered correctly the enigmas of March 20 and 27. "J. L. R." answers correctly the enigma signed, "G. S. H. H.," and also that signed "O. C.," the answers have heretofore been published. "W. J." of Acworth, N. H. also answers correctly that of "O. C." James N. Coe has answered correctly both enigmas and the charade, and sends his answer in beautiful penmanship for a boy only 13 years old. Mary E. Brownson answers correctly the enigmas of 20th ult.

For the Herald and Journal.

"STAMMERING CURED."

Stammering may be cured, but in adults seldom is. There are in this country several institutions where that phenomenon is treated scientifically, and in some cases with a successful result: but in order to this, a long term of exclusive application is necessary under circumstances with which but few are favored.

The writer has been a stammerer from his childhood; in his own experience he has studied the subject closely and patiently; he has endeavored to avail himself of whatever light science has afforded; he has visited different institutions devoted exclusively to the subject, spending months in daily attendance at them, has become familiar, not only with the professors, but with a large circle of intelligent pupils who had resorted thither, witnessing the different modifications of the affection in their various cases. He has also noticed the many empirical methods of cure of which the age is so fruitful; and he has long been convinced that such empirics are grossly ignorant of the whole subject; alike unacquainted with the seat of the disease, the medium of its operation, the circumstances which affect, or the influences that control it.

During the last forty years many systems for the cure of stammering have been put forth, and (like patent medicines) each has been sustained by valid certificates; and each in its turn has been denounced by its successor as utterly worthless. Aside from those, there is scarcely a village in which a stammerer may not meet with some wise one who will put him in a way to overcome his difficulty as easily as to rid himself of a troublesome corn.

Stammerers as a class are very sensitive, some painfully so; were they less so, there would be less difficulty in their case: to such these things are exceedingly annoying. They receive this officiousness, either as a direct reflection on their intelligence, or a presumption of their stupid insensibility to their misfortune. None are alive to the sufferings of the stammerer as they themselves are, and none appreciate their deprivation as they do; the unfortunate one after nobly but vainly struggling in his chains may at last yield to his destiny, but is never indifferent to it. There are those with a mind of the finest mould and towering intellect who, in the doubtful struggle have sought whatever aid science could afford in the cities of Europe, and in despair have returned to behold a dark cloud settling down forever on their fairest earthly prospects: how taunting to such to be told that there are Abana and Pharpar gliding close by their own door, into which, were they susceptible of a single manly impulse, they could step and be healed. To one acquainted with the subject, the many testimonials of cure which are always at hand, are no matter of surprise; the circumstance is easily explained, and such certificates are hastily given; and yet the writer has the pleasure of knowing scarcely any who had been confirmed stammerers, and were entirely relieved in advanced years.

The writer is perfectly convinced, that, in most instances, this habit may be easily arrested in early childhood; he remembers the period in his own case when it might have been done with ease; and it is with the most painful sensations that he ever beholds a fair young child growing up a stammerer. So fully was he satisfied of this, that it was with a degree of satisfaction that he very soon discerned in his first-born the sure symptoms of stammering. The disease was easily and wholly eradicated without leaving its slightest trace; and arrived at manhood his enunciation is more free and easy than is common: a daughter and younger sister gave indications of the same disorder, and in each case it was as completely annihilated. There are various expedients to which stammerers resort for temporary relief; that of a motion of the body, or some member of it simultaneous with the effort to speak, is the most usual; by that method the spasm is overcome. The idea of "tapping" and of rhythmical movement is nothing new, nor is it at all efficient except as a relief; of itself it effects no cure—many years since it was practised in the institutions in Philadelphia as an exercise in vocal gymnastics, but only as a small part of a system. In the most successful institution with which I have been acquainted, that, with everything of the kind, was strictly prohibited as feeding the disorder; and indeed there are many cases in the stammerer's experience where it affords no relief at all. Many do not understand why a stammerer can speak fluently when alone, or under some circumstances, while at other times he can with difficulty articulate a syllable: the cause is found in the nature of the disease. The same may be said of their ability to sing: in singing there are many concurring circumstances in his favor, which almost preclude the possibility of stammering, none of which occur in ordinary conversation.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Ordinance of 1787—Act of Congress of 1789.

It is of some importance that the people should have correct information on all subjects where their interests are concerned, and particularly so at this momentous crisis of our national affairs. We hear the constant "iteration" of the subject at the head of this article, as if the matter was fully understood in its origin and present importance. It is not proposed to enter into any argument, but to state facts drawn from authentic sources, and leave every man to exercise the right of private judgment upon the subject.

By an examination of the journals of the American Congress, before the adoption of the Constitution, the following is found:—

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1787.—Congress assembled. Present—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Pennsylvania, Mr. Armstrong.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Dane, Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Kean, and Mr. Smith, to whom was referred the report of a committee, touching the temporary government of the Western territory, reported an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, July 12, 1687.—Congress assembled. Present—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

According to order the ordinance for the government of the territory Northwest of the River Ohio was read a second time.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1787.—Congress assembled; present as yesterday.

According to order, the ordinance for the government of the territory Northwest of the River Ohio, was read a third time and passed, as follows:—

AN ORDINANCE

For the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio.

Be it ordained by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

After providing for the descent of real estate, for the appointment by Congress of a Governor, Secretary, Judges, and a General Assembly, "for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these Republics, their laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said territory"—the ordinance proceeds as follows:—

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:—

Art. 1. Secures to all religious freedom.

Art. 2. Protects all the inhabitants in their civil liberty.

Art. 3. Schools shall forever be encouraged. Good faith shall be observed towards the Indians.

Art. 4. The territory and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy.

Art. 5. There shall be formed in said territory not less than three nor more than five States, and establishes the boundary of the Western, the Middle and the Eastern States.

Art. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

WILLIAM GRAYSON, Chairman.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

On passing the above ordinance the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Yates, it was resolved in the affirmative:—

Massachusetts—Mr. Holton and Mr. Dane.
New York—Mr. Smith, Mr. Haring and Mr. Yates.
New Jersey—Mr. Clark and Mr. Scureman.
Delaware—Mr. Kearney, Mr. Mitchell.
Virginia—Mr. Grayson, Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Carrington.
N. Carolina—Mr. Blount, Mr. Hawkins.
S. Carolina—Mr. Kean, Mr. Huger.
Georgia—Mr. Tew, Mr. Pierce.—All voting aye.

The committee who reported the ordinance were Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, R. H. Lee, Virginia, Kean, S. Carolina, Dane, Massachusetts, Smith, New York.

The Constitution of the United States, adopted on the 17th of September, 1787, some two months after the passage of the above ordinance and the subsequent act of Congress of 1780, fully recognize and establish the said ordinance. The act of Congress is in the words following, and was passed on the 7th August, 1789:—

"*Whereas*, In order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory Northwest of the River Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the U. States—*It is enacted*, That in all cases in which, by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the Governor of the said territory to the United States in Congress assembled, &c. Such communication shall be made to the President of the United States, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers which by the said ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States," &c.

The Missouri compromise is the ordinance of 1787, extended to all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies North of 36 degrees and 30 minutes North latitude.—Albany Evening Journal.

Gratitude for favors shown, is the distinguishing trait of a noble mind.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

METHODISM IN EARNEST. THIRD EDITION. Being the History of a Great Revival in Great Britain; in which Twenty Thousand Souls were Justified, and Ten Thousand Sanctified, in about Six Years, through the instrumentality of Rev. James Caughey; including an account of those Mental and Spiritual Exercises which made him so eminent a Revivalist. Selected and arranged from "Caughey's Letters," by Rev. R. W. Allen, and edited by Rev. Daniel Wise, A. M.

"What is the secret philosophy of those Revivals?"
"KNEE WORK! KNEE WORK!! KNEE WORK!!!"

The SECOND Edition is all sold. The THIRD THOUSAND is in preparation. Those who send their orders first will get the first supply.

☞ Preachers on Springfield District can be supplied on application to Bro. A. H. Worthing, of Chickopee, who is agent for that district.

"This is one of the most interesting books that it has been my pleasure to read for many a day. The pious and intelligent reader who once takes it up, will not wish to put it down till he has finished, or rather devoured it.—*S. W. Coggeshall.*

Every reader of the Herald ought to own this book.

Published by CHARLES H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill. Price $1.00. Gilt $1.50, with liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. eptf March 27

ESSAY ON CHRISTIAN UNION. JUST Published, an Essay on Christian Union, by Rev. Chas. Adams. With an Introduction by Thos. DeWitt, D. D.
March 20 C. H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION. THE THIRD EDITION of this popular work by Rev. James Porter, has just been issued. Its rapid sale furnishes strong evidence of its character and adaptation. The friends of revivals are giving it a wide circulation. Presiding elders, stationed preachers and class leaders buy it by the dozen, fifty or hundred copies, and in some cases supply their people at cost. And its effect is glorious. God blesses it to the good of souls. All ministers who want a revival, and wish their people to co-operate with them in saving sinners, will do well to circulate it.

Published by C. H. PEIRCE, Boston, and sold at the Methodist Book Stores in general. Price 50 cents, with usual discount to wholesale purchasers. tf Aug 22

LOWELL WATER-CURE. THIS ESTABLISHMENT, now entering upon its fourth year, offers, to those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the water treatment, one of the most comfortable, convenient and inviting retreaats of the kind in New England. It is situated on the Dracut Heights, about three-fourths of a mile from the city of Lowell, occupying a position that is elevated and airy, overlooking the whole city and surrounding country, presenting to the view one of the finest prospects in the country.

The house is sufficiently large to accommodate from 30 to 40 patients, and fitted up in superior style with a bathing department, furnished with an abundant supply of pure water, and so arranged as to be inviting and easy of access by invalids at all times, from each wing of the building, one of which is occupied by ladies, the other by gentlemen. The bathing-house is furnished with two sets of baths, and so warmed as to be perfectly comfortable to the most feeble patient, even in the coldest weather.

Terms for board and treatment in this Institution vary from six to nine dollars per week, according to rooms occupied and attentions required.

All communications for further information, addressed (post paid) to the subscriber, Lowell, will receive prompt attention.
H. FOSTER, M. D.
3m March 20

LOOK HERE. SMITH'S CLEANSING COMPOUND, designed to remove Paint, Pitch, Oils, &c., from Ladies' Dresses and Men's Clothing, Hats, Carpets, &c. It stands unrivalled. Prepared by JOSEPH SMITH, Boston, Ms., formerly of Waterville, Me.

Hear what the well known Rev. E. Mudge, of Lynn, and others, say of it:

This certifies, that I have seen Mr. Jos. Smith apply his Cleansing Compound, for removing paint, pitch, oil, &c., from clothing, hats, &c. Its efficacy has been too apparent to admit of a doubt of its being a valuable article for family use, in cleansing soiled articles and in restoring them to their wonted beauty.
E. MUDGE.
Lynn, Aug. 8, 1849.

From the Mayor of Roxbury, Mass.

Sir: Having seen experiments made with your Cleansing Compound, I am happy to state that it accomplished the objects for which it was prepared in a satisfactory manner.
H. A. S. DEARBORN.
To J. Smith, of Waterville, Me.
Roxbury, Feb. 13, 1850.

We hereby certify that we have used Joseph Smith's Cleansing Compound, for removing oil from carpets, &c., and that it fully answers the purpose for which it is recommended.
HOLMAN & SILSBY.
U. S. Hotel, Boston, Feb., 1850.

Try it *fairly*, and if satisfaction is not given that it is what it is described, return it, and take your money.

For sale by PEARL MARTIN & Co., 85 Hanover street, and by JOSEPH SMITH, Proprietor, 54 Cornhill.
Feb 20 3mos

POPULAR PERIODICAL FOR THE YOUNG. FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE FOR 1850. The January number, for the year 1850, commences the fifth volume of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine. The work has been published two years, and has met with entire favor, both from its subscribers and the public. The following, among a vast number of others, speak the universal comment of the American Press:

"We prize this as the *most* valuable of publications for the Young."—Eastport Sentinel.

"We wish every boy and girl in our village could have a copy."—Cabotville Mirror.

"Mark Forrester makes a very interesting monthly for the young folks."—Zion's Herald.

"If 'Mark Forrester' is not 'Peter Parley' himself, he is a near relative."—Lynn News.

"The Boys' and Girls' Magazine is received, and is full of interest. It is the prince of magazines for children."—North Adams Transcript.

"It is an elegant little work, both entertainlng and instructive."—Salem Register.

"It is just what children want, and just what they should have."—Middleton Constitution.

Parents, Guardiaas, Teachers, who are searching for a magazine for the young, cannot do better than to subscribe for this work. It is published monthly, at $1 a year, in advance, or $1.25 if not paid within the year. To clubs it is furnished at the following rates, when paid in advance:

For four copies,	$3.00
For seven copies,	5.00
For twelve copies,	8.00
For sixteen copies,	10.00
For twenty copies,	12.00

Any person who will send in the names of three subscribers and three dollars, shall receive the volume of Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine for the year 1849, neatly bound; and any person sending in the names of five new subscribers and five dollars, shall receive the volumes of Forrester's Magazine for 1848 and 1849,—two years,—being the complete work, neatly bound, in two volumes. Here is an opportunity to purchase the back volumes very cheap.

Orders enclosing money may be sent by mail, at our risk, if enclosed by the Post Master. ☞Care must be taken to have them plainly addressed to BRADBURY & GUILD,
Feb 6 120 Washington Street, Boston.

NATHANIEL CARTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Umbrellas, Porte Monnaies, Pocket Books, Cutlery, Brushes, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and Tailors' Trimmings.

No. 24 Washington Street, (opposite Zion's Herald Office) Boston.

☞ Silk Hat Varnishes for Sale by the Barrel or Gallon, and Warranted Good. 3mos March 7

A FRESH STOCK OF MEDICINES. WILLIAM BROWN, 481 Washington, corner of Elliot Street, has completed his extensive alterations, and renewed his stock entire, with a well selected and fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, for family use, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of selected Medicines, and all the new Chemical Preparations lately introduced by the Medical Faculty, expressly for family use; and the putting up of Physicians' Prescriptions, to which branch of business the most strict personal attention is given, and no one is allowed to put up Medicine except those of long experience and perfect masters of the business. At no time is the establishment left in the care of inexperienced lads.

The sale of all Fancy Goods, Confectionary, Soda, &c., discontinued on the Sabbath. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.
Sept 26 6m

D. H. GOODNO, DENTIST, No. 210 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

All operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, faithfully performed, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Refer to Rev. Joseph Cummings, Chelsea, or to Rev. Mark Trafton, Boston.

Charges reasonable. 3m Dec 19

TERMS
OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, *without receiving any fee or reward whatever* for their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expense of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Conferences.

1. The *Herald and Journal* is published weekly, at $2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, $1.50 per annum.

2. All Traveling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor at *Boston*, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent at *Boston*, and be post paid, unless containing $10.00, or five new subscribers.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

☞ We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers *in full*, and the name of the *Post Office* to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

Printed by F. RAND Press of G. C. RAND.